DIAMOND FROM THE SKY
is one of the most interesting films ever shown.
DON'T MISS TO SEE IT.
WEST END CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

THE SERIAL WONDERFUL
is shown at the
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and is full of common sense Thrills. Do see the Diamond from the Sky.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

VOL. IV NO. 253 BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1916. ONE ANNA.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons	From Aden.	Tons.
24th Oct.	Arabia	8000	---	---
30th ,,	Nellore	7000	---	---
6th Novr.	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
13th ,,	Kashmir	9000	---	---
19th ,,	Salsette	6000	Medina	13500
26th ,,	Caledonia	8000	---	---
3rd Decr.	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
10th ,,	Khyber	9000	---	---
17th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
24th ,,	Nag ya	7000	---	---
31st ,,	Salsette	6000	Kaiser-i-Hind	11500

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
31st Oct	Malta	7000	Malwa *	11000
17th Nov	Novara	7000	Mooltan	10000

*The steamer marked * is a through sailing from London to Australia and will be diverted via Bombay, leaving this port about the 23rd October.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination.
*23rd Oct.	Linga	Karachi direct.
25th Oct.	Dunera	E. and S. Africa via Seychelles.
25th Oct.	Palamcotta	P. Gulf Extra.
27th Oct.	Lhasa	Karachi coasting.

*Or later on arrival of the English Mail steamer.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents P. & O. and B. I. S. N. Coys,
Nicol Road, Bombay.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departur
Yokorofu Maru	S Hirata	4166	9th Oct.	23rd Oct
Tenshin Maru	R Ozaki	4179	13th Oct.	25th Oct.
Penang Maru	S. Kushibiki	5280	19th Oct	29th Oct
Yokohi Maru	S Kishimoto	4998	18th Oct.	30th Oct.
Totomi Maru	M. Fujio	3412	25th Oct.	5th Nov.
YamagataMaru	K. Kudo	3791	28th Oct.	9th Nov.
Moyori Maru..	M. Taniguchi	3773	1st Nov	92nd Nov.
Bombay Maru	S Shinohara	4625	18th Nov.	30th Nov.

For Freight apply to—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 319,057.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Malay Maru ..	4515	M. Nemoto	19th Oct.	29th Oct.
Saigon Maru..	4353	Y. Yamamoto	23rd Oct.	2nd Nov.
Luzon Maru ..	4075	T. Watanabe.	3rd Nov.	14th Nov.
Kanto Maru..	6209	---	5th Nov.	16th Nov.

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

HOMEWARD

FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris	A & C	9239		16thNov.

AUTUMN SAILINGS OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
City of Dora	A&C	7884	16th Oct.
City of Birmingham	A&C	7498	13th Nov.

Name.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	432	650
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	700
Liverpool	600	99	468	675
London via Marseilles and from Liverpool		942		739

Special rates by B. Class steamers on application.

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. E. Bates & Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Cambell and Co., Ltd.

ABAD & TANKAHKEE LINES.

REGULARLY TO PERSIAN GULF.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
S.S. Anyo Maru	2169	27th Oct.	6th Nov.
S.S. Mogami Maru	2036	28th Oct.	8th Nov.

For further particulars apply to:—

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports via Karachi.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

Present sailings are as follows:—

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. ZAYANI, 3,504 tons, on or about 17th October.

S. S. SHUSHTAR, 2,664 tons, on or about 28th October.

FOR JEDDAH VIA ADEN.

S. S. SARDAR, 1,992 tons, on or about 18th October.

For further particulars apply to

H. S. SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
121, Esplanade Road.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,366,666

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Nevera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer	Tanga, East
Tuticorin	Point)	Africa.
Cochin	Zanzibar	

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius: ...
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 43,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port
Changchun	London	Arthur)
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	San Francisco
Hankow	Fengtien	Shanghai
Harbin	(Mukden)	Sydney
Hongkong	Nagasaki	(Australia)
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Kobo	New York	Tientsin
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tokyo
Los Angles	Pekin	Tsingtau
Liaoyang	Singapore.	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

M. SHUTO,
Sub-Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 16,21,208
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 13,8,656

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sarodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinaga and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cet. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on aplication.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sumas low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowe at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodson on terms to be arranged against approvl security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of outstations are bought, collected, and acounted.

For other particulars and rules o business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDS,
Mnger.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Israh.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposi on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimumalance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 athe credit of an account between the 6tand the last business days of each calendamonth.

Deposits may be made in the nam of two or more persons and may be mapayable to any one or more of them, or to e survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainabin appl cation at the Bank.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £ 562,500
Reserve Fund ..... £ 550 000

HEAD OFFICE.

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRACKTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,00
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,300

HEAD OFFICE: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON.	STRAITS & MALAY STATES	CHINA & JAPAN
Bombay.	Singapore.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Penang.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Malacca.	Canton.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Foochow.
Delhi.	Ipoh.	Hankow.
Amritsar.	Klang.	Peking.
Rangoon	Seremban.	Tientsin.
Tavoy.	Taiping.	Yokohama.
Colombo.		Kobe.

JAVA & SUMATRA.	INDO-CHINA.	PHILIPPINES.	SIAM.
Batavia.	Saigon.	Manila.	Bangkok.
Sourabaya.	Haiphong.	Cebu.	Puket.
Medan.		Hoilo.	

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER, Agent.

Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday, 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama.
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

48, Churchgate Street.

INSURANCE

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1731.

FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE Co., Ld.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND

ESTABLISHED 1789.

FIRE & MARINE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY

INCORPORATED IN CANADA.

WORLD MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

As General Agents for the abov First Class English Offices we ar accepting.

Fire, Marine and Accident business.

Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
General Agents.
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
Fort.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

Offers world-wide policies on most liberal terms.

Security unquestioned.

Energetic Agents wanted:—To represent the Company throughout the Deccan.

For prospectus, etc., please apply to

B. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
General Agents,
42, Medows Street, BOMBAY.

781

WANTED

Influential and energetic gentlemen to influence life business and to organize Agencies in the principal cities of India on liberal terms.

Apply to:—

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD:

Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort,

BOMBAY.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. "DAILY QUOTATION SHEETS" supplied at Re. 1-12 per mensem, Post free. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.

Life and Fire Insurance, effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address.—31, Hurumum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY" Bombay

SALE BY AUCTION

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52. Medows Street.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENTS IN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT GAIWADY, AT MAHIM.

Under instructions from Messrs. Rustamji and Ginwala, Attorneys for the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Haji Suleman Haji Joosub, the mortgagor, and in exercise of the Power of Sale reserved to the mortgagees in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 18th day of December, 1914, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY the 8th day of November, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the immoveable property comprised in the said Indenture of Mortgage and described hereunder.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure, situate lying and being at Gaiwady at or near Mahim, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 897½ (eight hundred ninety-seven and half) square yards or thereabouts forming part of the land entered in the Books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under Old No. 485, New No. 4313, Old Survey No. 26/9 and New Survey No. 9 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a passage, and beyond it by properties of Bai Jewoobai and Nana Goldsmith and Haji Aba Ally and on or towards the West partly by a sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Haji Tyeb Mahomed, on or towards the North by Second Lohar Chawl Street and on or towards the South by the property of Krishnarao Sadanand and Brothers.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications should be made to Messrs. Rustamji and Ginwala at their office at 373, Hornby Road, in Fort or to the undersigned at their office No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1916.

THE TEXAS COMPANY

Incorporated in Texas (U. S. A.)

Petroleum and its Products.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The following high grade brands of Kerosene Oil imported in cases packed in America are ready for delivery:—

BRANDS		RATE.
Southern Star	150°	Rs. 7-9-0 per case
Unicorn	125°	Rs. 6-12-0 per case

Deliveries will be made free of charge to all buyers in Bombay.

For further particulars apply to

MR. ALLIMAHOMED FAZULBHOY.

Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE INDIGO DEALERS AND SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.

MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.

Head Office: Barbhai Mohalla, Post No. 3.

BOMBAY.

Telegraphs: "GOODWILL" Telephone No. 2709.

BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, CYPRUS, ETC.

Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Shikarpur (Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).

AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

BUSINESS NOTICES

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,

"Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

REWARD OF RUPEES 200.—LOST.—a NECK-LACE of FORTY NINE PEARLS each the size of a pea, perfect and of good lustre. Lost on Tuesday evening, 17th October, between the "Jaya Mahal" palace, Nepean Sea Road, and the Royal Opera House, Sandhurst Road. A reward of Rs. 200 will be given to any one restoring it or helping towards recovery. Apply to Box No. 280, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5659

ASTROLOGY—Professor Xenobia, the well-known astrologer of 3, Chowringhee Corner, Calcutta, is here on a short visit. Ladies and gentlemen wishing to consult, please call or write to the ORIENT HOTEL, opposite Crawford Market, Room No. 8, Bombay. 5566

A MASSAGE SPECIALIST with 11 years' experience has time to take up a few cases. Apply to Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5644

WANTED

WANTED—A LADY TYPIST (Shorthand not required), pay according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 266, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5613

WANTED—Immediately a SHORTHAND TYPIST, (office experience essential) pay Rs. 40—60. See CLUBWALLA, 50, Church Gate Street. 5660

WANTED—COMMISSION AGENT for the sale of cloth of large local mills. Apply to Box No. 268, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5618

WANTED—Two Experienced TELEPHONE CLERKS. Apply to Box No. 271, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5628

STENOGRAPHER with knowledge of Card Indexing. Pay Rs. 75. Apply to

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
P. W. D.,
5690 Poona.

WANTED—An experienced MANAGER for an export and import office at Delhi. Pay according to qualifications. Preference will be given to Hindus. Apply to:—

GIRDHARLAL HIRJEE VALIA,
5651 Katra Ishwar Bhawan, Delhi.

WANTED—A skilful trained DRILL or GYMNASTICS MASTER for the Alexandra High School Bhopal (C.I.) on Rs. 15 to Rs. 20, according to qualifications. Experienced men, who play at school games will be preferred. Apply to the PRINCIPAL. 5624

WANTED—A passed or an experienced MIDWIFE. Pay Rs. 35 rising to Rs. 40 per month. No quarters. Apply with testimonials to:—

ANJARIA R. GANESH,
Chief Medical Officer,
Mangrol—Kathiawar.
5681

A FEW appointments as TEMPORARY SERGEANTS for the duration of the War are available in the S. and T. Corps, for energetic men between the ages of 22 and 34. Salary Rs. 160 plus allowances. Apply with testimonials to:—

THE EMBARKATION SUPPLY OFFICER,
No. 3 Shed, Alexandra Docks,
5691 Bombay.

WANTED—Immediately a CASHIER on Rs. 70 p.m. with the security of Rs. 5,000 only in cash.

Wanted a MANAGER for Bombay office, who must have thorough experience in banking, exchange, and clearing and forwarding business with the knowledge of correspondence and recordkeeping.

Wanted a BANKING INSPECTOR to inspect the branches. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 215, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5123

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P., 460 Volts, 960/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1055

FOR SALE

CLEARANCE SALE of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Toilet Soaps, Wines and Provisions, at TREACHER and Co., Ltd., (In Liquidation.) British Hotel Lane, Apollo Street. 5601

FOR SALE—One High Pressure Automatic Expansion STEAM ENGINE, Diameter 16in. by 32in. Stroke by Thomas W. Ward Sheffield. Apply to GENERAL MANAGER, Napier Foundry, Foras Road, Bombay. 5683

BOOTS FOR SALE—Canvas Tennis Boots, Rs. 3-8; Ammunition Boots, Rs. 5-8; Derby Lace Boots, Rs. 6; Holdoll's complete 60 by 36, Rs. 12; Albert Slippers, Rs. 3. Any size. Apply to BOOT FACTORY, Nasirabad, Rajputana. 5682

FOR SALE—Substantial ONE STOREYED HOUSE with Porebunder front on 500 square yards with compound, suitable for small factory or godown or residence, near tram and train Parel. Apply to Box No. 277, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5650

FOR SALE—Popular DODGE BROTHERS, CAR, 17-24 H. P. four-seated electric lighting and starting equipment, magneto ignition, one-man hood, speedometer, oil gauge. Five detachable and interchangeable rims, etc., used for four weeks only. Cost Rs. 4,500. Will sell for nearest offer. Petrol consumption 20 miles per gallon. Apply to Box No. 279, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5657

TO BE LET

TO LET—Deolali "Camp View" from end of October.—Apply Mr. CAMA. c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FROM 1st December, open flat with eight rooms in all, "SIAMAK," Souter Street, Club Road. Apply on premises for particulars. 5686

TO LET—BUNGALOW No. 12, Darya Ganj, Delhi. Commands beautiful panoramic view of the Jumna. Large magnificent rooms. Apply to S. RAUF ALI, Bar.-at-Law, Delhi. 5647

TO BE LET—"LA BONITA" on Warden Road, opposite the battery from November next. Apply to Mr. KESHAVJI RAMJI Luchmidas Mulji Jetha Market, Chowk, Bombay. 5370.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

FROM the 1st of November next my Office will be removed to the 1st Floor of the Building standing at the junction of Medows Street, and Bell Lane, belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Mahomedbhoy Rowji, and bearing Street No. 30-32-34 Medows Street, and 17-19 Bell Lane.

KESHAO GANESH TAMBE, L. C. E.,
5687 Architect & Civil Engineer.

NOTICE.

THE partnership carried on in the name of Messrs. Popatlal P. Kandolia & Co., at No. 20, Tamarind Lane, Fort, is by mutual consent dissolved as and from the 13th of October, 1916. From the said date Mr. Popatlal P. Kandolia carries on the said business on his account and at his risk in the same name and Mr. Vrajlal Pranjiwandas is in no way concerned therein.

POPATLAL P. KANDOLIA,
VRAJLAL PRANJIWANDAS.
Bombay, 21st October, 1916. 5684

NOTICE.

IN accordance with part II of Regulation 8th framed by the Commissioner of Police with previous consent of His Excellency the Governor in Council, under Police Act of 1902, in the matter of Police administration of Bombay for Public places of amusements under Article 22, Sub-section I items 1, g and h, of 1914, it is notified for the information of public hereby that on Plot measuring about 3472 square yards, belonging to Shapurji Sorabji Esquire, situated at Khetwadi 1st and 2nd Lanes, Ward No. (D) 1708 at 1712, Street No. 1 at 5, Collector's New Survey No. 5393, 5394 it is intended to build a Theatre and a Cinema.

It is hereby notified that any persons having any objections to the building of above Theatre and Cinema, should send the same in writing to the Commissioner of Police at the latest on 6th of November, 1916, i.e., 14 days after the date of this notice.

MISTRI & BHEDWAR,
5685 Architects.
Bombay, 23rd October, 1916.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mercantile Press Company, Ltd., will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 183, Sammual Street, Mandvi, on MONDAY, the 23rd October, 1916, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), to confirm the following Special Resolution passed by the Extraordinary General Meeting, on the 5th instant.

That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by the insertion therein immediately after Article 47 of the following Articles, viz.:—

47 A—The Company from time to time, may by a Special Resolution reduce its capital by paying a capital or cancelling capital which has been lost or is unrepresented by available assets or reducing the liabilities on the shares or otherwise as may seem expedient and capital may be paid off upon the footing that it may be called up again or otherwise.

By the order of the Board,
MUNJEE NATHOOBHOY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 12th October, 1916. 5573

PUBLIC NOTICES

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (B. T.), on TUESDAY, the 31st day of October, 1916, for providing covers over wells and tanks within the Bombay Municipal limits.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

4. Tenders delivered to Officers other than the Chief Accountant of the Municipality or the Commissioner, will not be considered.

5. It is particularly requested that any firm tendering for the Contract, should intimate while submitting the tender the names of the partners constituting the firm.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 21st October, 1916. 5688

NOTICE.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, POONA.

THE College will remain CLOSED on account of plague from 1st November, 1916, until further notice.

H. N. ALLEN,
Principal.
Poona, 18th October, 1916. 5666

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

THE Exchange Banks will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY & FRIDAY, the 25th, 26th and 27th instant, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 5652

NOTICE.

GENERAL AVERAGE OF S.S. "SABARMATI."

CONSIGNEES of cargo by above steamer are reminded to send in their survey reports duly attested by the Company's Surveyor, Captain F. E. Hardcastle, and to call at the Company's Offices at 120, Frere Road, to sign the General Average Bond and to pay the deposit of 25 per cent. as soon as possible.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
5673 Agents.

NOTICE.

WE beg to advise the Public that we have opened the Beer Department, at 10, Hummum Street, Fort, to sell "ASAHI and SAPPORO" Beer.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LIMITED.
5658

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. CHUNILAL JIVANDAS, one of the executors of the Will of JUGMOHUNDAS VANDRAVANDAS BHAISETT has contracted to sell the property hereinafter described. All persons having any interest or claim against the said property of whatsoever kind or nature are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, attorneys for the purchasers, at their office in Treacher's Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof. In default, the sale will be completed after the said period without reference to the claims, if any, of which no notice shall have been so received, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring 15103-3/9 square yards or thereabouts of which a plot admeasuring 11296-3/9 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old No. 326, New No. 13845, Old Survey No. 115-117 New Survey No. 2/7031 is of Foras Free-hold tenure and the remaining piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring about 3,807 square yards is of Fazandari tenure with the messuage tenements and dwelling houses bungalow or chawls standing thereon situate at Sleater Road outside the Fort in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and bearing New Survey No. 1/7032 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 3709, 3710 3711 (1), 3711 (2), 3711 (3), 3711 (4), 3711 (5), 3711 (6), 3711 (7), 3711 (8), 3711 (9), 3711 (10), 3711 (11) and 3742 and Street Nos. 13, 14, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, respectively and bounded on the East by the Sleater Road, on the West partly by the property of Motilal Hargovandas, on the North partly by the property belonging to Jivraj Balco Mill and partly by the property of Motilal Hargovandas, and on the South partly by the property belonging to Hormusji Shapurji Seervai and partly by the property belonging to Girdhar Ghanshamdas.

SECONDLY—All that piece of vacant land or ground of Foras Freehold tenure situate at Tardeo outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement 488 8/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the book of Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 326, 328 and 329, New No. 13845 and New Survey No. 2/7030 and bounded on the East partly by the property of W. L. Niker and partly by the property of Hormusji Shapurji Seervai on or towards the North and West by the property of Girdhar Ghanshamdas and on or towards the South by the Wallace Flour Mills.

Dated this 23rd day of October, 1916.

PAYNE & CO.
5689 Purchaser's Attorneys.

BETTER THAN THE BEST
BIKSON'S COFFEE
gives you a drink that's at once fragrant, delicious and better than the Best Taste it.

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
10, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD (SPECIALLY MADE TO ORDER) FURNITURE, COTTAGE PIANO, ETC., OF G. W. TALBERT, ESQ., THE GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SUPERINTENDENT.

Auction sale of valuable handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household (specially made to order) furniture by well-known makers, glassware, crockeryware, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 31st day of Octoeber, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the 1st floor of Queen's Mansion at the Bastian Road, behind Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co., very valuable and handsome household specially made to order furniture by well known makers, consisting of dining table, handsome dining chairs, dumbwaiter, meatsafe, dinner waggon, drawing room suites of spring cushioned sofas and chairs, handsome Chesterfield sofas and chairs, mirror door single and double almyrahs, chest of drawers, clothes hanging and gown presses, wardrobes, sideboards with mirror back, corner cabinets, clothes baskets, easy and rocking chairs, teakwood and blackwood arm and without arm chairs, dressing and writing tables, marble top centre tables, fancy teapoys, hatstands, selected artistic cabinets, teakwood arm chairs, iron cots, flower vases, sweet-toned iron frame cottage piano by Soundy and Co., wash-hand table, palm stands, blackwood chiffoniers, jardineers, cane chairs, Durrie and old Persian carpets, table ornaments, bead chicks, glassware, crockeryware, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of G. W. Talbert, Esq., the Government Telegraph Superintendent,

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd October, 1916.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Narayen Dabulker Road, Malabar Hill, opposite Saboo Palace the very valuable and handsome rich blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture by "Roberts" and "Wimbridge" also English drawing room suite by "Maples" mahogany dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards, rich engravings and oil paints, fancy ornaments, writing tables, glass door book-cases, old China jars, single and double bedsteads, clothes and gown presses, mirror door almyrahs, one mahogany Autotone piano with Pianolla combined, by Hardman Pack and Co., with records in mahogany case ivory inlaid furniture, Chesterfield sofas, large field glasses, large blackwood open carved screen, enamel bath tubs, Singapore cane furniture, children toys rocking horse perambulator, etc., etc., property of S. M. Edwardes, Esq., I.C.S., C.S.I., C.V.O., Municipal Commissioner, proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 23rd October, 1916.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20 APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TEL. NO. 3409.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 24th October, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 20, Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Apollo Street Post Office, the following:—

Furniture such as drawing room upholstered suits of sofas and chairs, phonographs, cupboards, almyrahs, sofas, chest of drawers, chairs, sideboards, etc.

Few Gentlmen Bicycles.

1 lot Medicine and Law Books.

Property of a Military Officer:—

Comprising rich carved Chinese drawing room furniture, Las Beyla carpets, glass and porcelainware, table ornaments, miscellaneous books wall lamps, mosquitto bed curtains, anthracosrs, etc., etc.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd October, 1916.

K. A. READYMONEY AND CO.

Bank or Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the mortgagee-in-possession, Messrs. K. A. READYMONEY and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the ground floor of Watson's Annexe, Apollo Pier Road, in the rooms occupied by Mr. E. W. Gautray on his account an risks.

One full-size billiard table with all accessories compte, card tables, counters and chairs, spially made to order, electric lights and ans with fittings, etc.

The above will be sold either in one lot or in separate lts to suit the purchasers.

Catalogues will be published and furniture will be on view from Wednesday, the 25th instant.

K. A. READYMONEY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
and every evening at 9-30 p.m.
Maurice E. Bandman presents the
BANDMAN OPERA CO.
To-Night Monday 23rd
"THE MAN WHO STAYED AT HOME"
Tuesday 24th "BETTY"
Wednesday 25th "CHARLIE'S AUNT"
Thursday 26th the furore of Bombay:
"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT."
Friday 27th
"OH I SAY."
Saturday 28th
"THE BELLE OF NEW YORK."
Sunday 29th SPECIAL MATINEE at 6 p.m
"THE BELLE OF NEW YORK."
Prices at 9-30—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1.
Prices at 6—Rs. 3, 2, 1, annas 8 and 4.
PLANS NOW OPEN AT ROSE & Co.
TO-DAY AT 6 P.M. ONLY
"BRITAIN PREPARED."

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY
A DEDICATION TO ART, SCIENCE, MUSIC.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.
The 5-Act Gold Rooster Play:
"THE GIRL WITH THE GREEN EYES."
A loving but jealous wife, hearing that her husband has an "affair" with another woman, plays with fire in order to make him jealous also. She burns her fingers badly and has a narrow escape from death.
FEATURING A WORLD-FAMOUS ACTOR AND ACTRESS.
"A real study of human nature."
Also showing the splendid comic:
"A REVOLUTION IN THE BACHELORS' CLUB."
A confirmed bachelor gets into the wrong flat and meets a lady. He tells the men at the Club there is a woman in his rooms, and they all dash up to eject her. It ends in every member getting married on the same day.
Also last Mail's
PATHE GAZETTE.
Showing: London's Wrecked Zeppelin,—Women's Army on the Land,—Russians in Salonica,—Wounded Anzac Heroes leave for Home, etc., etc.
THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and Ans. 4.
Box seats, Rs. 2.

NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
SPECIAL DIWALI WEEK PROGRAMME
RODOLFI CONVINCES FATHER
OR
DARK DOINGS OF WHITE HAND.
Serio-Comic drama in three acts.
with
The Gaumont Graphic, Nos. 570 & 571
soling Wild Animal Drama.
Two screaming Funniest Comics.
THRICE NIGHTLY, 7, 8-45, 10-30.
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, PRIZE SHOWS, at 5-15.
USUAL HALF RATES. Re. 1 to As. 2.
'Phone 1882.

TRIKAL DARSI AINA.
Read this advertisement and send an order at once if you wish to "know Present Past and Future." This is the only means to know three times. We have received hundreds of certificates for its wonder. Children, women and men having faith can foresee their thoughts and their results. You easily get the news from your friends and relations from distant and foreign countries. Whether a particular thing will happen, what will be the consequences of a particular thing; events of Warfare, Profit and Loss in trade, increase and decrease of rates of articles, results of examination, service and such questions are at once satisfied by our "Aina."
WITH POSTAGE AND PACKING.
Big Crystal Aina ... ... Rs. 6—0—0
Crystal Aina ... ... ,, 3—9—0
ASHABHAI YAGJIBHAI PATEL,
Post Karamsad,
Via Anand District Kaira.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 21st.

Palamcotta	Galgey	Busreh, Oct 8
City of Lahore	Laidlaw	Liverpool, Sept. 27
Alavi	Wheeler	Aden, Oct. 13
Seabank	Cotell	Naples, Sept. 26

Oct. 22nd.

Linga	Cutbush	Karachi, Oct. 20

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 21st.

Malta	Talbot	Shanghai etc.
Virawa	Hepburn	Calcutta, etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer	Seabank	for London
"	*Malwa	for China

* To arrive.

Oct. 21.

S. S. Alavi:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Alavi, 2,324 tons, Captain H. Wheeler, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Aden, which port she had left on the 13th instant, with ballast.

S. S. Seabank:—The steamer Seabank, 1,985 tons, Captain D. Contell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Naples, which port she had left on the 26th ultimo, with ballast.

S. S. Virawa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Virawa, 2,176 tons, Captain A. D. Hepburn, sailed on Saturday from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta via Colombo and intermediate ports, with a general cargo.

S. S. Palamcotta:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Palamcotta, 2,208 tons, Captain J. H. Galgey, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, which port she had left on the 8th instant, with a general cargo, 1 cabin and 32 deck passengers.

S. S. City of Lahore:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Lahore, 4,471 tons, Captain E. Laidlaw, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool, which port she had left on the 27th ultimo, with a general cargo and passengers

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she had left on the 20th instant, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

Saturday, 21st October, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Tenshin Maru	Ozaki	N. Y. K
B. Dara	Lottus	J. F. & Co
C. & B. Rounton Grange	Lawson	J. M. & Co
D. & E. Yetorofu Maru		N. Y. Kaisha
M. Salsette	Armitage	P. & O. S. N. Co
N. Clurnun	Thomas	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Penang Maru	N. Y. Kaisha
3 Shushtar	H. S. Shustary & Co
4 Taisho Maru	N. Y. K.
6 Bahrein	Bonnet T. M. & Co
7 N Yehosi Maru	Kishimoto N. Y. K.
8 Lovaine	W. & A. G. & Co
9 Nairung	Grant T. M. & Co
10 & 11 City of Lincoln	K. Nixon & Co
12 & 13 Malay Maru	Nemoto O. S. K

H. D. D.

Tug Harold	H. I. Dixon & Co

M. W. D. D.

Dunera	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

5 Chybassa	Logan	M. M. & Co
7 Jehangir		T. M. & Co
12 Nellore	King	P. & O. S. N. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Alavi	Wheeler	T. M. & Co
Baroda		M. M. & Co
City of Calcutta	Rigby	W. & A. G. & Co
Clan Leslie	Henders n	J. F. & Co
Dilu	Fallett	W. & A. G. & Co
Flor-de-Diu	Aboo	Bibby
Montebello	Andrew	J. F. & Co
Nurani	Thomson	B. & P. S. N. Co
Pundua	Andreason	M. M. & Co
Ronice	Sun	W. & A. G. & Co
Sardar	Bruce	T. M. & Co
Seabank	Cotell	W. & A. G. & Co
Yetorofu Maru	Hirata	N. Y. K.

EXPORTS.

Oct. 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Lincoln (s) 1 bale wool, E. Dossa and Co.; 100 bales cotton fly, H. E. Bode and Sons; 100 bales cotton waste, C. Piraj and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Nellore (s) 150 cwts. kismiss, T. Canji and Co.; 76 cwts. kismiss, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 700 cwts. kismiss, E. Mahomed and Sons; 475 bales hemp, J. N. Kapadia and Co.; 784 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 640 cwts. old copper scraps, K. M. Nathoo; 47 cases bristles, J. A. Begbie and Co.; 209 cwts. kardi seed, D. Purshotum.

FOR HULL.

Seabank (s) 30,500 cwts. wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 10,000 cwts. ginjelly seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 30,000 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

Lovaine (s) 2,000 cwts. mussoor, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Rounton Maru (s) 88 cwts. rose flower, M. J. Jafferbhoy; 300 cwts. cashewnuts, M. Jafferbhoy; 20 cwts. garnet stones, J. M. Salemahomed; 500 cwts. mustard seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR OSAKA.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, H. Bajnath and Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, M. N. K. Kaisha; 1,204 bales cotton T. Nishamatsu and Co.; 300 bales cotton, H. Meghji and Co.; 100 bales cotton, H. Rambhagat and Co.

Tenshin Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, S. Nathobhai and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Tenshin Maru (s) 100 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tenshin Maru (s) 300 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Malay Maru (s) 500 bales cotton twist, C. Bomanji and Co.

Malay Maru (s) 41 cwts. ivory, M. H. E. Ellias.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY
THE
ROYAL YAKUTI.
(ANANG VILAS.)
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.
Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

PICTURES & PHOTOS
Framed Smartly at the Cheapest Rates.
KING & CO.,
Next to Evans Fraser,
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

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on 09 April, 2017

Messrs. M. T. MADON & Co., Chemists,

beg to announce the public that they are the Sole Agents and Wholesale and Retail distributors of the following world-renowned remedies :—

Dr. McPhael's Nervo-Vitalo Pills

The world's greatest tonic. The most powerful pick-me-up and a permanent cure for Paralysis and other nervous diseases. It is an established fact that these pills are compoundedof the best harmless drugs in the world and guaranteed to possess what they claim to be. If proved failure, money refunded after a complete course trial.

Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Loss of Appetite, Depressive feelings, Bloodlessness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Rheumatism, and such other Nervous diseases are guaranteed to be cured in six bottles.

Try a course. **PRICE Rs. 3** per bottle, three for 8/4 and six for **Rs. 15.**

Dr. Carl's Ague Specific.
The best cure for Malaria and Ague, Plague and other Fevers. Try a bottle. As. 12 per bottle.

Throatlets.
The original antiseptic, stimulating and expectorant throat, chest and lung lozenges for coughs, colds, and asthma. Price As. 12 per bottle.

Stanley's Nervitogen.
The greatest of all tonic syrups. Has no equal for low vitality, run-down feeling and anaemia. Rs. 2 per bottle.

Rhamnine.
The Ideal Laxative.
Best for dyspepsia, sluggish and torpid liver. Try a bottle. Re. 1.

Tropical Pills.
Formula of Dr. Plateau of Paris. The finest tonic for ladies. The best cure for all the complaints special to ladies; and no one should be without it. Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

The abovementioned world-renowned remedies are obtainable from all Chemists in India or from Sole Agents :

M. T. MADON & Co.,

24-26, Abdul Rehman Street, Crawford Market, Bombay. Telephone No. 2628.
Catalogues sent free on 3 annas Postage.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON.
Booksellers & Publishers
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

	Rs.	as.
AMIR ALI & WOODROFF'S the Code of Civil Procedure. New Edn. Just out	28	0
CASPERZ on Estoppels and the Substantive Law 1915	18	0
SANJIVRAO'S Century Digest Civil 10 Vols	80	0
All India Civil Court Manual with Bombay Local Acts, 3 Vols.	18	0
Collet's Specific Relief Act by Hannah and Acharya 1916	14	0
Buckland's Indian Companys Act 1916.	12	0
Indian Companys Act by Rangachariar S. K. 1915	12	0
Trevelyan's Law relating to Hindu Wills 1914	16	0
Daruvalla's Doctrine of Consideration, treated Historically and Comparatively 1914	15	0
Gours' Transfer of Property, Vol. I. 1915	12	0
Gours' Transfer of Property, Vol. II. 1916	15	0
Gours' Transfer of Property, Vol. III. 1916	10	0
Gours' Transfer of Property, 3 Vols. together	35	0
Lyon's Medical Jurisprudence by Waddell	20	0
Trevelyan's Hindu Law, as Administered in British India	20	0
Woodroffe and Amir Alli's Law of Evidence 1915	18	0
Donogh's Indian Stamp Act 1915	9	0
Donogh's Land Acquisition and Compensation 1916	10	0
Theobald's Law of Wills	26	4
Gale on Easements 1916	18	12
Broom's Legal Maxims	22	8
Key and Elphinstone's Precedents in Conveyancing 2 Vols.	63	0
Khandekar's Indian Criminal Court Manual 2 Vols. 1915/16	6	0
Holmwood's Law and Practice of Registration in India	7	8
Woodroffe's Law of Injunction 1914, 1914.	12	0
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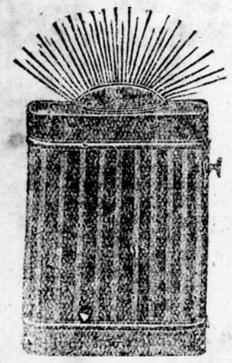

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WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 21.

The disturbance off Bombay becomes unimportant. A storm forming in south of the Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in North Madras coast, south Hyderabad, Madras Deccan; local in Assam, Gujarat, Malabar and south-east Madras. A few falls also occurred in Burma, Bengal, Bombay Deccan.

The principal amounts are:—Port Blair one inch; Saugor Island one and a half; Sholapur, Hanamkonda one; and Madras one and a half.

Forecast:—No large change.

SIMLA, Oct. 22.

The storm in the Bay developed and the centre is now about 300 miles east of Mosulipatam. It has caused increase of rainfall over the North Peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Chota Nagpur, the Madras Deccan; local in the Central Provinces, Central India west, Hyderabad and south-east Madras. A few falls also occurred in Lower Burma, Bihar, Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan, the North Madras Coast and Malabar.

The chief amounts are:—Blair four inches; Diamond Island one and a half; Patna one; Rajkot two; Indore three-quarters; Nagpur and Pachmarhi one and a half; Malegaon two; Parbhani, Negapatam and Madras one and a half; and Nellore one.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in the peninsula.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 2,000 miles away was recorded on the Simla Seismograph at 1h. 1m. a.m.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 20th Oct. 1916.

Means of observations taken at 4 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.		
Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.795	Inch
Temperature of Air	82.5	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.8	,,
Dew Point	77.6	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.882	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky Cloudy—10)	7.2	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	86.6	,,
Minimum....do.....do	79.4	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	S W,WSW,S.	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	95	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.01	Inch.
Total fall during month	2.31	,,
Do. do. year	82.85	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 am. of 21st	0.02	,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is a Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.
	Oct.	h.	m.	ft. in.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Sat.	21	m	6 56	24 9	m	0 1	20 4
			7 25a	23 5		1 57a	19 10
Sun.	22	m	7 55	25 2	m	1 29	20 0
			8 34a	24 6		2 30a	18 11
Mon.	23	m	8 39	25 3	m	2 18	19 6
			9 16a	25 9		3 4a	17 11
Tues.	24	m	9 17	26 3	m	3 2	18 11
			9 55a	26 10		3 29a	16 11
Wed.	25	m	9 52	28 3	m	3 44	18 6
			10 34a	27 10		4 0a	16 0
Thur	26	m	4 29	24 10	m	11 58	21 3
			4 21a	22 9		10 11a	20 0
Fri.	27	m	11 3	27 3	m	5 2	18 2
			11 53a	29 1		5 7a	14 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week—

Oct.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
,, 21 (Saturday)	,, 6 35m.	,, 6h. 12m.
,, 22 (Sunday)	,, 6. 35m.	,, 6h. 11m.
,, 23 (Monday)	,, 6. 35m.	,, 6h. 11m.
,, 24 (Tuesday)	,, 6. 35m.	,, 6h. 10m.
,, 25 (Wednesday)	,, 6. 36m.	,, 6h 10m.
,, 26 (Thursday)	,, 6. 36m	,, 6h. 13m.
,, 27 (Friday)	,, 6. 37m.	,, 6h. 8m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—
First Quater 1916 Oct. ,, 4h. 30m., 5m. p.m.
Full Moon ,, ,, ,, 0h. 31m., 1m. p.m.
Last Quartr ,, ,, ,, 6h. 38m., 7m. a.m.
New Moon ,, ,, ,, 2h. 7m., 0m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 21st October, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperatures is in excess at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and lightly or moderately clouded in Rajputana. The air is dier than usual and day temperature is in excess in lower Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been local in Kathiawar and Gujarat; Rajkot had 0.33in., Veraval 0.13in. and Surat 0.17in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Khandwa reports 0.23in. of rain and Amroti 0.35in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature continues in excess; day temperature has become normal.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 0.16in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded Day temperature is in defect in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Sholapur reports 0.95in. of rain and Hyderabad 0.Hin. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect in the Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad; night temperature is in excess in the north Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The disturbed conditions in the north-east Arabian Sea appear to have moved into Kathiawar and are now considerably less marked. They have, however, given local rain in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Outside of these areas rainfall has been nearly general in the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast and local in south-east Madras, Malabar and south Hyderabad, while a few showers have occurred in the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and the Central Provinces. The unsettled conditions in the Bay of Bengal are more marked to-day.

Fairly general rain is likely in south-east Madras and on the north Madras coast, local rain in the Madras Deccan and in Malabar and a few showers in Kathiawar, Gujarat, the central parts of the country, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 21st of October 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. (th Oct.)						
Jask	91.1	69.5	29	0.29		0.23
Do. (th Oct.)						
Muskat	91.1	80.4	62	0.58		0.38
Do. (20th Oct.)	91	79.9	66	0.58		0.38
PUNJAB—						
Multan	94.5	67.7	44	4.77		0.03
Rawalpindi	86.3	52.9	47	38.71		15.99
Lahore	90.3	57.7	69	23.58		8.33
Hissar	92.2	57.1	54	19.45		
Ambala	88.7	57.3	70	39.21		11.59
Delhi	90.2	63.6	58	27.76		4.11
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	92.2	64 1	50	29.35		4 47
Mainpuri	88.8	61.8	72	34.03		9.60
Jhansi	89 6	62.8	70	47.77		12.61
Cawnpore	88.2	63.3	76	49.20		15 81
Allahabad	89.3	73.1	76	61.15		25.12
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	98.1	61.0	50	3.17		0.91
Karachi	93.9	73.7	59	21 7		15.54
Ajmer	87.0	60.8	58	27		8.29
Jaipur	92.0	60.6	38	23.28		1.45
Kotah						
Mount Abu	76.2	54.4	47	88.36		24 76
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	95.0	74.7	66	13.29		—0.12
Dwarka	93.8	77.7	66	11.10		—2.59
Veraval	89.8	78.8	87	0.13	23.69	6.60
Rajkot	96.1	71.9	80	0.33	29.39	—0.34
Bhavnagar Para	94.2	79.4	82	19.88		—0.44
Surat	93.8	76.9	86	0.17	54.10	14.13
Ahmedabad	97.2	74.9	51	0.0	24.39	—4.49
Deesa	94.9	77.2	66	0.01	25.23	2.02
Neemuch	87.7	67.8	67	38.79		11.50
Indore	88.7	70.1	88	40.36		9.47
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	84.5	72.9	78	0.01	52.56	0.87
Saugor	86.4	71.4	82	0.02	40.39	—2.63
Hoshangabad	85.8	72.4	81	..	55.67	9.24
Khandwa	90.5	73.5	93	0.23	35.14	7.14
Akola	91.9	73.8	74	..	38.89	0.19
Amraoti	87.8	74.6	89	0.35	42.58	12.00
Nagpur	89.6	73.8	79	..	52.79	9.01
Chanda	90.5	73.8	82	..	54.22	5.35
Raipur	89.8	75.0	81	..	36.78	8.70
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.6	78.2	84	0.63	82.76	12.61
Ratnagiri	89.8	75.7	74	0.02	134.60	35.95
Marmugao	84.7	75.0	94	..	116.11	27.43
Karwar	84.0	72.6	95	0.16	129.96	13.76
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89.2	72.8	79	..	21.49	0.96
Ahmednagar	82.6	69.6	93	0.02	28.35	0.10
Poona	85.8	69.4	93	..	21.75	—1.46
Sholapur	84.8	70.4	84	0.95	32.69	7.29
Bijapur	80.6	67.1	87	..	20.80	3.87
Belgaum	89.1	65.0	95	..	36.02	—5.96
Aurangabad	87.8	69.0	73	..	41.76	16.47
Nizamabad(Indur)	89.8	71.2	89	..	32.45	—4.93
Hyderabad	91 8	70.9	94	0.14	39.57	13.16
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	85.5	71.3	87	0 11	107.55	—6.83
Calicut	87.3	69.4	85	0.42	94.30	—1.44
Cochin	89.6	71.8	78	0.02	63.82	12.04
Colombo	84.8	73.9	92	0.11	35.24	3.10
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	85.3	76.1	80	0.46	48.02	19.64
Bellary	78.6	67.9	79	0.4	17.2	3.53
Cuddapah	77.9	70.6	90	0.48	35.9	12.82
Madras	82.4	72.2	91	1.42	25.47	3.24
Bangalore	74.1	64.4	89	..	34.5	10.07
Coimbatore	81.7	69.5	83	..	17.9	7.97
Trichinopoly	85.1	71.6	90	0.06	24.21	7.67
Negapatam	83.4	72.5	98	0.75	21.93	6.58

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 21st October 1916 was 29.966 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decrease by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 12th of Aswin Vad, 1672.
Mahomedan: 22nd of Jelhaj, 1334.
Parsi: 13th of Ardebest, 1286.
Sunrise: 6h. 35m.; Sunset: 6h. 12m.
Phase of the Moon: New Moon, 27th Oct.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Company "The Man Who Stayed at Home" at 9-30.
Meeting of the Standing Committee, Bombay Corporation, at Municipal Corporation Office, 3-30 p.m. (B. T.).
Arrival of the English Mail Steamer Malwa, with mails of the 6th instant, at 3 p.m.
Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Singapore, China and Japan per steamer Yetorofu Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, October 24.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Company "Betty" at 9-30
Bombay Cotton Merchants' and Muccadams' Association, Ltd., meeting at Grant Buildings, 4 p.m.
Akbar Manufacturing Co., Extraordinary Meeting, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, October 25.

"Divali" holidays of the Hindus commence: Banks closed.
P. and O. Company's Mail Steamer Arabia leaves Bombay. English mails per this steamer closes at the G. P. O., at 4 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Company "Charlie's Aunt" at 9-30.
Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per steamer Dunera will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer

THURSDAY, October 26.

Divali or Hindu New Year Eve: Banks closed.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Company "To Night's the Night" at 9-30.

FRIDAY, October 27.

Hindu New Year Day: Banks closed.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Company "Oh I Say" at 9-30.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: H. M. Government War films "Britain Prepared" at 6 and Bandman Opera Co. at 9-30.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-4 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House, Queen's Road, 6-45 and 10-0 p.m.
West End Cinema, Charni Road, 6-30, 8-45 and 11 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

SIR JACOB SASSON, BARONET.—Died at his residence, Braganza Hall, Victoria Road, on Sunday, 22nd October, 1916. Funeral leaves Braganza Hall, to-day, at 8 a.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., A.-D.-C., Commanding.
Oct. 23.

Orderly N. C. Officers for the week ending 28th October, 1916:—
Sergt. C. H. Partridge and Lance-Corpl. J. A. Kay.
Riding School.—Riding School daily for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts, 7-15 a.m.
Signalling Class.—Will not be held during the week.
Issue of Arms.—Members are requested to draw their Arms from Headquarters any day between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.
Lecture.—There will be a lecture on Reconnaissance on Wednesday, 1st November, time will be notified later.
(Sd.) F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Lieut.-Col. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.
373—Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "F" Company during week ending 28th instant. Next for Duty "G" Company.
374.—Company Field Trianing.
Detail.—Thursday, October 26th, Cadets.
Friday, October 27th, Officers and N. C. Officers.
Sunday, October 29th, "A," "B," "E" Companies.
Sunday, November 5th, "C," "D" Companies.
Companies will parade at Bori Bunder Station at 6 a.m. on the above dates and will return to Bombay before 5 p.m. Haversack rations and water bottles to be carried. Dress.—At option of Officers. Commanding Companies.
375—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—
October, 21st to 24th, "J" Company (except 22).
October 25th, Machine Gunnners.
376—Miniature Range.—From October 1st, the Miniature Range is allotted in accordance with schedule of training issued to Officers Commanding Companies.
377—Signalling.—Signalling Class will parade at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters on Tuesdays and Thursdays.
378—Parades.
"A" Company, Wednesday, 25th instant, parade at 6-15 p.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue. Dress, Uniform and Arms.
"B" Company, Parade, 7 a.m., on Tuesday, 24th instant, at Headquarters. Miniature Range, 6-30 p.m.
Friday, 27th, Company parade, 7 a.m. at Headquarters.
"C" Company.—Recruits, Monday and Friday at Headquarters, 6-15 p.m.
Company parades, Tuesday and Thursday, at Headquarters, 6-15 p.m. Drill order.
"D" Company, Parade at Telegraph Quarters at 7 a.m. on Tuesdays and 6-15 p.m. on Thursdays until further orders. Dress, Drill order.
"E" (Cyclist) Company.—Parade at Headquarters on Tuesday and Thursday, 6-30 p.m.
Motor Cyclist Section parade at Headquarters on Wednesday at 7 a.m.
"F" Company.—The Company will parade every Monday and Thursday at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters. Dress.—Drill order with helmets.
"G" Company.—Company parades on Tuesday, 24th and Thursday, 26th instant, at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana. Dress.—Drill order, no tunics.

A Real Lover Simulation

GOLD WATCH FREE

The four lines of letters in this square stand for two boys' and two girls' names. We guarantee to send you, Absolutely Free, one of our famous Simulation 18-ct. Gold Watches (ladies' or gent's) if you send us the correct names; but you must comply with our condition, and promise to show the Watch to your friends, as we wish to advertise our goods. It costs you nothing to try, so send at once, with stamp for reply.

C	I	J	K	A
B	T	R	E	
T	K	E	I	A
S	O	I	R	B

London General Supply Assoc'n, Dept. 2
72 Shaftesbury Buildings, London, E.C.

Recruits will attend the above parades.
Machine Gun Section will parade at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m. on Friday, 27th instant.
379.—Transfers.—The following transfers will take effect from this date:—
No. 7971, Lance-Corpl. R. Bossi, "B" Company and No. 8365, Volunteer J. S. Stewart, "G" Company to the Reserve.
No. 8383, Corpl. J. A. Puddington, and No. 6545, Lance-Corpl. K. T. Stephens, "H" Company to Active Service Company.
380—Reversion.—No. 8378, Lance-Corpl. O. D. Wharton and No. 8400, Lance-Corpl. J. J. Athaide, "H" Company, revert to the ranks at their own request.
381—Promotions and Appointments.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments as follows:—
"E" (Cyclist) Company, No. 9041, Cyc. R. H. Fido, to be Sergeant.
"H" Company.—No. 8461, Vol. B. C. Durant to be Corporal vice J. A. Puddington.
No. 8386, Vol. J. Hanson to be Lance-Corpl. vice K. T. Stephens.
No. 8404, Vol. E. P. D'Sa to be Lance-Corpl. vice J. J. Athaide.
No. 3053, Vol. A. M. Ardagh to be Lance-Corpl. vice O. D. Wharton.
382—Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "E" (Cyclist) Company:
No. 9043, Cyc. R. A. Strip.
(Sd.) H. L. McNEILL, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

POONA VOLANTEER RIFLES.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Colonel G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding, Poona Volunteer Rifles.
POONA, Oct. 21.
986—Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 28th October, 1916:—
At Headquarters—
"B" Company, Wednesday, at 7-30 a.m., Drill order.
Buglers, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, at 5-30 p.m.
At Satara—
Machine Gun parade, Tuesday and Saturday, at 5 p.m
987—Musketry.—The Rifle Range will be open for Class firing at 7-30 a.m. daily except Thursdays and Sundays until further orders. Members wishing to fire, should send in their names to Headquarter Office two days beforehand.
988—Miniature Range.—Monday, 23rd October, Miniature Rifle Club at 7 a.m. and 5 p.m.
989—Increase.—The undermentioned having been enrolled, is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company:
No. 4474, Reservist D. F. Davar.
(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Adjutant, Poona Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

A monthly meeting of the members of the Union will be held at the Union Rooms on Friday next at 7-15 p.m. (S. T.), followed by dinner at 8-45 p.m. (S. T.).

HOMWARD MAILS

The P. and O. Company's steamer Khiva with the Homeward mails of the 15th instant, arrived at Aden at 11 p.m. on Friday, the 20th instant.

ST. J N AMBULANCE EXAMINATION.

The examination of the students (both male and female) of the First-Aid Class organized by Dr. D. A. D'Monte, M.D. and conducted by Dr. S. N. Navalker, Divisional Surgeon, Hindu Division No. 2, St. John Ambulance Brigade, will be held at the Municipal Town Hall, Bnadra, on Saturday, the 28th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.). Dr. D. B. N. Dandeker, Corps Surgeon of the Brigade, will conduct the examination.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Three attacks and two deaths from plague occurred in Bombay on Friday, the attacks being all imported cases, two coming from Poona and the third from Ghodnadi. Both the deaths occurred in the hospitals. There were eight attacks (including seven among new arrivals from Busrah) of cholera and one attack and one death from small-pox. The total mortality from all causes was 66, as compared with 61 of the corresponding day of 1915 and 69 of 1914.

PICK POCKET WITH TEN PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.

SENTENCED TO TWO YEARS' HARD LABOUR.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Gulabya Marooti was charged by Deputy Inspector Dyer with the theft of a leather purse containing silver coins of the value of Rs. 1-8 from the pocket of Ramchandra Vishnoo, while he was going along Duncan Road. The accused was arrested by a policeman in plain clothes while picking the pocket.
The accused was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, as he had ten previous convictions, out of which six weeks were to be solitary confinement.

FATAL RASH DRIVING.

CART DRIVER SENTENCED TO TWO MONTHS' HARD LABOUR

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, Abdul Gani Abdul Wahed, a labour cart driver, was charged by Inspector Fern, with driving his cart in so rash and negligent a manner as to endanger human life.
It was proved that the accused was driving his cart on the Ollivant Bridge towards Shepherd Road on the wrong side of the road on the morning of Thursday last. He was going very fast and he could not pull up his cart although he had knocked and run over Gaina Laxman, who succumbed to his injuries soon after.
The Magistrate sentenced the accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT IN THE MINT.

BOTH THE ACCUSED CONVICTED.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Vishnu Babaji, a cutter in H.M.'s Mint with theft as a servant of 46 unedged rupee blanks, belonging to Government, 44 of which were disposed of by the accused's mistress, accompanied by the accused, for Rs. 25 to a goldsmith.
The accused pleaded not guilty; he said the pieces were given to his mistress by one Ganpat who boarded with him; Ganpat had also enticed away his mistress to another place and the accused had to bring her back.
The accused was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, out of which six weeks were to be solitary confinement.
Gangaram Govind was then charged with receiving stolen property, knowing it to be such.
The accused who pleaded guilty, was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

S. S. Saigon Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Saigon Maru (outward bound) arrived at Colombo on the 20th instant.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Oct. 20th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,500
" " Sales of East Indian	750
" " Imports	23,000
Mid. Americans	10.57
Egyptian F. G. F.	16.05
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Jan. 18.30
	Mar. 18.40
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan. 17.86
	Mar. 18.08

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 20th.

Months	To-day's closing price.
October	10.45
Oct.-Nov.	10.45
Nov.-Dec.	10.46
Dec.-Jan.	10.47
Jan.-Feb.	10.48
Feb.-March	10.51
March-April	10.54
April-May	10.57
May-June	10.59
June-July	10.60
July-Aug.	10.60
Aug-Sept	10.42
Sept.-Oct.	..

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 20th.

Months.	To-day's price.
January	15.75
March	15.81
May	15.78

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 20th.

M. G. Bengal Good	7.29
" " Fully Good	7.47
" " Fine	7.65
" No. 1 Oomra Good	7.89
" " Fully Good	8.07
" " Fine	8.25
" Broach Good	9.09
" " Fully Good	9.87
" " Fine	10.06
" Scinde Good	7.26
" " Fully Good	7.47
" " Fine	7.65

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Oct. 21st.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	3,757,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	170,000
East Indian " "	293,000
American " "	3,420,000
Other " "	66,000
Total Sales	44,000
East Indian Sales	2,200
Total Speculation	4,400
" Export	4,000
East Indian Export	..
" " Stock	58,000
" " Forwarded	1,100
" " Actual Export	..
" " Imports	..
" " Speculation	700
American Afloat	290,000
East Indian Afloat	5,000
Total Afloat	355,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Oct. 20th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	..
" Forwarded	58,000
" Imports	57,000
" Stock	558,000
Actual Weekly Sales	44,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 20th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 3/8
Demand Bills	4.75 60
Silver Commercial Bars	67½

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	342,000
" Exports to Great Britain	86,000
" " to France and Continent	73,000
" " to Japan	16,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,155,000
" " at Interior Ports	1,895,000

New York, Oct. 21st.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	49,000
Futures at New York January	18.48
" " March	18.62
Spot Cotton at New York	18.50
" " Orleans	17.68
Futures at New Orleans January	17.89
" " March	18.22

SUGAR.

London, Oct. 20th.

Russia has authorised importation of 300,000 tons free from duty until September next.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 20th.

Bar Silver Spot	32 3/8
Closing Tens of Silver:-Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent. since 13th July 1916.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 mst	5 5/8
Discount India Bank Bls 6 m/st	5 5/8
Pipe Trade Bll 3 months	6
" " " 6 "	6¼
Interest day to day loan	4½
" 7 day market lons	4½
Consols 2½ %	57
Rupee Paper 3½ %	50
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterlg Loan	69½
Government Securities 5	58½
Ex. On London at Paris rances	27.80

London, Oct. 21st.

Bar Silver Spot	32 3/8

WR LOANS.

London, Oct. 20th.

3½ % 1925—1928	85
4½ % 1925—1945	96

MISCELLAEOUS MARKETS.

London, Oct. 20th.

HEAT.

Wheat Choice White Kachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Not offered.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs Oct. Sellers	72/6
Barletta Russo—62½ lb Barl not offered.	

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Nov.-D. Sellers	52/6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Forezepore Ual Bold Nov.-Dec. Paid	73/6
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Oct.-Nov. Paid.	70
Linseed Bombay per 41lbs. ex-Ship ordinary Nov. Dec Paid	67/9
Teria Rapeseed Nov.-Dec Paid	74

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Oct.-Nov Paid.	8

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£145½
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal.	£124
Copper Brazlers	£147
Yellow Metal	16
Hard Spelter	45
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 ×20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 4 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£26/5/0

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 & F. Calcutta Nov Nominal	22/6
Raw Java C. & F. Bom Nov. Nominal	22/9
Do. Kara Nov. Nominal	22/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Nov. Nominal	25
Do. do. Bombay Nov. Nominal	25/3
Do. do Karachi Nov. Nominal	25/4

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov. Sellers	/24
Plantation First Latex Crepe Nov.-Dec.	2/5

SILVER MARKET

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Messrs. Montagu's report says:—The undertone has been good despite fluctuation in prices. The market has been somewhat inert owing to big American sales blunting the appetite of the buyers. Indian bazaars have shown little interest and the steadiness of the Chinese exchange has allowed no business thence. There appears to be a shortage of silver currency in China owing to abnormal shipments to India and Great Britain. Considerable restriction of output of Mexican mines is possible owing to difficulty in securing cyanide.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 21.

Owing to absence of buyers a further drop took place in jute mill shares and prices were quoted several points lower. Coal shares continued to attract attention and were in strong request. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Aldih 195; Bansra 15/4, 15/8; Bhalgóra 31/8 to 32/4; Bhulanbararee 40/4, 40/8; Bhuskajuri 16/4; Burrakur 33/4; Central Dharmaband, 26/8; Govindpur 15; Kasoonda 21/8; Lakurka 29/8; New Beerbhoom 50/8 to 51/8.

Jute:—Auckland (ord) 260; Barnagore (ord) 130; Dalhousie (ord) 330; Delta (ord) 345; Fort William (ord) 201, 203; Hooghly (ord) 60; Howrah (ord) 308, 305; Kamarhatty (ord) 421, 420; Kelvin (ord) 545, 540; Northbrook (ord) 37/12; Soorah (ord) 185; Standard (ord) 430, 428, 420; Union (ord) 510.

Tea:—Jutlibari 1/4 P.

Miscellaneous:—Tambalak Rubber small lot 1/10.

Government Paper:—3½ per cent. Government Paper was quoted at Rs. 77/8 to 77/12 and small lots were done at Rs. 77/14 to 78/2.

CRCKET AT RANDER.

RANDER ISLAM GYMKHANA V. MR. POLISHWALA'S XI.

This cricket match was played on the Islam Gymkhana ground at Rander on the last week when the Islam Gymkhana won by seven wickets and three runs. Scores:—

Rander Islam Gymkhana, 1st Innings	198
Rander Islam Gymkhana, 2nd Innings (for three wickets)	*17
Total	215

*Innings declared.

Mr. Polishwala's XI., 1st Innings	113
Mr. Polishwala's XI., 2nd Innings	99
Total	212

It is reported that Moulvi Mohyuddin Ahmed, B.A., son of Moulvi Abdul Kadir, pleader, Kasur, Punjab, has been arrested under the Defence of India Act.

PARISIAN DIARY CO., Tamarind Lane Fort, Bombay, for high class Table, Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

Major Drapkin & Co.

PROPRIETORS OF

NICOLAS SARONY & CO'S

HIGH GRADE VIRGINIA CIGARETTES.

THE "GREYS"

Every Officer smokes "Greys" but your other customers need not wait for their commission before beginning.

Push Greys—it pays; you will say: "Second to None as a good Seller" Your customers will say "Second to None as a Smoke."

Sarony's Virginia	No. 20	in tins of 50	Rs. 2 6
"	No. 10	" " "	1 10
Greys	"	" " "	1 8
Laurel		" " "	1 6
Hyde Parke		" " "	1 4
Federal Gold Flake		" " "	1 2
Imperial Navy Cut		" " "	1 0

SOLE IMPORTERS:

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 20.

Sir James DuBoulay is appointed an additional member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

On retirement of Mr. H. S. Styan, Mr. R. Meredith becomes Chief Engineer, Telegraphs; Mr. W. Sutherland, Deputy Director-General, Traffic, and Mr. G. W. Talbot, Postmaster-General, Burma Circle Mr. G. P. Roy officiates as Director, Telegraph Engineering, Eastern Circle vice Mr. Goodall, granted leave of 19 months and 21 days.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. W. S. Urquhart is appointed Ordinary Fellow, Calcutta University.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. R. Howson, Indian Telegraph Department, officiates as British vice-Consul at Bunder Abbas and ex-officio assistant to the Political Resident, Persian Gulf, Mr. Gordon Enderion becomes Acting Consul for Chile at Rangoon vice Mr. J. S. Walker. Capt. A. F. Inglis, Assistant Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry, holds charge of the office of Assistant Political Agent, Chilas, temporarily. Major C. E. Luard, Political Agent, Malwa, officiates as Political Agent in Southern States of Central India. Mr. T. W. C. Acton to be Assistant Commissioner, Sibi. Capt. G. B. Walker to be Second Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Capt. R. H. Sheepshanks to be A.D.C., to the Viceroy vice Lieut. R. T. Viscount Errington resigned. Col. R. N. Gamble to be temporary Inspector of Volunteers vice Major-General G. V. Kemball vacated. Major F. G. A. Wimberley gets eight months' furlough.

The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers:—

Cavalry Branch, to be Second-Lieuts:—J. A. Nash, R. E. G. George.

Infantry Branch, to be Lt. E.G. Rivett. To be Second-Lieuts. G. S. Reed, C. R. Higgens, J. S. Laycroft, L. Reed, M. L. Anderson, W. H. Elkins, W. C. Biddle, A. J. B. Chapman, W. K. Meares, G. D. Walker, C. St. John Lucas, G. A. Norton, W. G. L. Kemp.

Capt. G. F. Underwood to bt temporary Major.

The following Indian Army Reserve of Officers on admission to the Cadet College, Quetta, resign the service:—Second-Lieuts. D. L. Duncan and W. L. S. Boileau.

Temporary Lieut. P. M. Antia, I.M.S., resigns the service.

Second-Lieut. H. C. Toller, I.A.R.O., resigns the service.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander W. C. Taylor reverts to Bombay as Assistant Port Officer vice Commander G. N. Forteath. The services of Engineer G. W. Rowe, Bengal River Police are extended for a further period of one year.

The Municipal Chairman of Salem, the Hon. Mr. Narasimha Iver, and the personal assistant to Collector, have issued an appeal for funds for the relief of distress due to recent sudden flood caused by heavy rains in the Sherveroy. As at present estimated five hundred houses, mostly of the poor, have fallen and a thousand families have been left destitute, the value of the house property lost is estimated at Rs. 50,000.

ITALIAN SUCCESS.

STRONG POSITION CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 21.

An Italian communiqué says that the Alpini on the Eastern slopes of Monte Laguzoui surrounded and captured with the bayonet a strong enemy position. The garrison was almost annihilated. Much ammunition, arms and material were taken.

ITALIAN HOLD ON MOUNT PASUBIO.

ENEMY MASS-ATTACK MOWED DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 20.

An Italian communiqué says:—Four enemy mass-attacks on Mount Pasubio have been mowed down. We retained most of our positions and took a hundred prisoners.

An Italian detachment has occupied Ljaskoyiki on the high-road from Janina to Koritza.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

POWER OF NEW FRENCH HEAVY GUNS.

HOW A GERMAN "TOWER" WAS DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 20.

Reuter's correspondent with French Headquarters, describing the French spring forward when they captured Ablaincourt, Bovent and Chaulnes woods, narrates the destruction of a tower constituting a German observation post.

The tower was of thick armoured concrete and gave access to a typical German underground fortress, similar to those which the Germans are compelling the Belgian and French civilians to build in all directions. The French fired a single four hundred millimetre shell, which blew the tower to smithereens and pierced the roof of the underground fort.

The garrison, consisting of two officers and twenty men, were instantly killed by the concussion, though quite unwounded. An untouched meal was waiting on the table.

Similarly, a single shell pulverised a big factory into ruins filled with dead. Eight hundred survivors were shaken and cowed and taken prisoners.

The heavy gun is now recognised as the main offensive arm, 75's only being used now to establish a barrage.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

WHOLESALE DEPORTATIONS OF BELGIANS.

VON BISSING AT WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Oct. 21.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, Oct. 19.—The Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Telegram Co. states, General von Bissing has announced that the Belgians dependent on the National Committee's fund are liable to compulsory work for German administration either in Belgium or elsewhere. This is believed to be a prelude to wholesale deportations.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

FRENCH PURCHASE OF GOODS. IN U. S.

CREDIT OF ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, Oct. 21.

A credit of one hundred million dollars has been arranged in favour of a group of French industrial concerns to cover purchases of goods in the United States.

DIABETES

Radical and Sure Cure.

RAM GOPALPUR.

Mymensingh.

To

MESSRS. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS.,

Benares City.

DEAR SIRS,

I have great pleasure to write to you that my mother has been completely cured of Diabetes by using your specific for 12 weeks. She suffered from the disease for more than 3 years; during which period she has tried many Allopathic, Homeopathic and Aurvedic medicines but to no avail. She became very weak and anæmic. I am quite astonished to see the result of your specific upon her.

My mother had rheumatic and dyspeptic troubles along with the Diabetes. But now she has got perfect health, new-toned and there is none of the troubles at present.

I shall be much obliged if you kindly send advice for the guidance of her health for the future.

I safely recommend the medicine to the public as the surest and greatest Specific for Diabetes. I shall try my best to circulate it among my friends and relatives, with many thanks.

I remain, Yours truly,
M. T. GORE,
Zemindar,
Rajshahy.

Correspondents are requested to quote this paper.

JUTE CONTRACT.

RALLIS AGREE TO ITS CANCELLATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 20.

"The Times" says:—In view of the representations of the Indian Government and India Office and trade protests against the Ralli contract, the War Contracts Department has accepted under certain conditions the scheme submitted on behalf of a number of British firms for supplying jute for military purposes. Messrs. Ralli Brothers have agreed to the cancellation of their contract and to participate in any arrangements acceptable to the interests concerned. The adoption of the new scheme is subject to its acceptance by a representative majority of the Calcutta balers and shippers.

THE NEW JUTE SCHEME.

Commenting on the new jute scheme, "The Times" remarks that the provision that the agent firms shall be responsible for the settlement of the claims of the Dundee manufacturers presumably means that the firms will have to make good the deterioration in transit by sea. Well informed quarters are doubtful as to how far firms will be able to avail themselves of "free trade" in a market from which all prospect of profit has been eliminated.

"The Times" points out that many difficult problems connected with the adjustment of terms with the Dundee spinners remain to be solved.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

POST-WAR TRADING IN LONDON.

MOVEMENT TO ELIMINATE ENEMY INFLUENCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 20.

The City Corporation has appointed a Committee to consider steps to check enemy trading in the City.

Sir Edward Carson has accepted the chairmanship of the Unionist Committee for elimination of enemy influence.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

COMFORTS FOR WAR PRISONERS.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 20.

It is officially announced that the Government has approved the proposals of the new War Prisoners Committee, under the presidency of Sir Starr Jameson, having for its object to ensure that every British war prisoner shall receive needed comforts.

In future parcels will only be sent by authorised organisations and each prisoner will be supplied by only one organisation with foodstuffs not exceeding thirty pounds in weight weekly.

The scheme does not apply to officers whose parcels will be dealt with as at present.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

MILITARY HOSPITAL AT WELLINGTON.

SATISFACTORY RESULT OF RECENT ENQUIRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 17

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Astor, Mr. Chamberlain repeated his previous statement regarding the military hospital at Wellington, Coonoor, and stated that the Viceroy was satisfied by exhaustive inspection carried out by the Commander of the Division, accompanied by Lord Pentland, that there were only temporary inconveniences which were quickly dealt with. The Viceroy had added that there was no dearth of comforts or stores. Private relief was merely supplementary.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

GIFTS TO RED CROSS.

TOTAL EXPECTED TO EXCEED A MILLION STERLING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 20.

It is expected that last year's total of over a million sterling for the Red Cross will be beaten by the result of "Our Day" yesterday. Donations of £85,000 have already been announced, including £5,000 from Bombay and £1,000 each from Sir John Ellerman and Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

Many Anglo-Indians visited Princess Sophia Duleep Singh's Indian stall at Haymarket, where a number of Indian ladies and children assisted.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

AN M. P'S INDISCRETION.

MR. J. KING FINED UNDER DEFENCE ACT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 20.

Mr. Joseph King, Member of Parliament for North Somerset, was charged at Bow Street to-day under the Defence of the Realm Act with communicating without lawful authority information with respect to the supply and condition of certain war material in a letter to George Raffalovitch in New York.

Mr. Bodkin, who prosecuted, stated that Mr. King wrote to Raffalovitch making sensational statements regarding the war material, which were published in America by the News Agency of which Raffalovitch was a representative and wirelessed to Germany and published in the German press. Mr. King afterwards wrote to Mr. Lloyd George, stating that when he wrote to Raffalovitch he did not doubt the latter's loyalty and stating that he was greatly distressed at the affair. Mr. King was find £100.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

HONOURS FOR KUT PRISONERS.

DELAYED LIST OF REWARDS AND DECORATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 19.

The "London Gazette" contains a list of rewards and decorations and it is officially announced that all officers mentioned are now prisoners of war.

The rewards relate to the operations of General Townshend's force prior to the siege of Kut and the officers are excepted from the rule that prisoners of war cannot be considered for reward, because an unavoidable delay in transmitting the recommendations prevented the rewards from being gazetted before the officers were taken prisoners.

To receive D.S.O.—Lieut.-Colonels H. O. Browne-Mason, Medicals; S. B. Smith, Artillery; Majors E. V. Aylen, Medicals; T. R. Carlisle and H. G. Thompson, Artillery; Captain L. Murphy, Medicals; Lieut. A. B. Matthews, Engineers.

To receive MILITARY CROSS.—Captains A. Brown, Dorsets; A. T. McCreery, Medicals; E. W. Sandes, Engineers; Lieuts. W. Barton, Dorsets; T. Campbell, Norfolks; Second-Lieut. W. Devereux, Artillery.

To be BREVET. LIEUT.-COLONELS.—Majors E. Corbould-Warren, Artillery; W. E. Cramer-Roberts, Norfolks; H. E. Winslee, Engineers.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

WIDOWS OF SOLDIERS KILLED IN MESOPOTAMIA.

GRIEVANCE TO BE ENQUIRED INTO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 20.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Hogge, Mr. Hayes-Fisher stated that the opinion had been expressed that widows and dependents of soldiers killed in Mesopotamia could not benefit from the funds of the Statutory Committee unless the soldiers were paid from the public funds of the United Kingdom. He promised to communicate with Mr. Chamberlain on the subject immediately.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

DECORATION AND AWARDS

INDIAN OFFICERS HONOURED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 19.

The "Gazette" announces the following decorations and awards:—

To be C.B.—Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Wilson, Engineers; Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Brown, Maharatta Light Infantry.

To be C.M.G.—Lieut.-Colonels W. B. Powell, Gurkhas, and E. A. Lethbridge, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.

To receive the D.S.O.—All of Indian Army:—Major H. C. Hill, Captains R. C. Clifford, C. M. Manners, J. C. McKenna, B. G. Peel, H. L. Reilly and G. V. Reyne; Lieutenant R. T. Sweet.

To receive Military Crosses.—All Indian Army:—Captains D. Arthur, F. I. Brickman, H. S. Cardew, K. K. Mukerji and C. H. Stockley; Lieutenants E. W. Burdett, A. H. Gatherer, W. S. Hallilay and C. A. Raynor; Second-Lieut. E. C. Lepatourel; Reverends Father John Mallon and Harold Spooner.

Promoted to Brevet Rank.—All Indian Army:—Lieut.-Colonels H. A. Cummins and H. O. Parr, and Major J. H. Dvie.

ALLIED TACTICS IN DOBRUDJA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Oct. 22.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent in the Balkans writes regarding the campaign in the Dobrudja that the Russians and Roumanians will endeavour to entice the Germans into that fever-stricken county in order that disease and not bullets may decimate the army. The bridgehead at Czernavoda is very powerfully fortifiedand as the approach to these works is across a country intersected by water-courses and swamps any combined tactical operation on the part of the Germans and Bulgarians will be doomed to disaster. I put no faith in stories of powerful Russian advance through the Dobrudja. Nothing is more unlikely. The Russians will despatch a sufficient force to hold inviolate the bridgehead at Czernavoda for it is of coursoimportant, though by no means absolutely essential, to maintain the communicaion between Bucharest and the Black Sea at Constanza. Having taken measures to safeguard the bridgehead at Czernavodathe Russians will as they always hitherto ave done in previous campaigns, crossthe Danube higher up at Braila or elsewhere. In the earlier wars it will be remembred they crossed as far up the stream as Widin and although I do not think that now hey will move so far to the West, I feel convicted there will be no real effort to invade Bulgaria from the Dobrudja. The mainobject for the Allies is to sever the ommunications between Essen and the Balkan States. Further to the West those ommunications are severed the better and an advance by the Dobrudja is merely a prelude to the advance on Constantinople. This at the present stage of affairs is unlikely and unnecessary. As soon as the communications with Essen are severed Turkey must collapse.

CONSPICUOUS GALLANTRY IN ACTION.

O. M. FOR JAMADAR WAZIR KHAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Oct. 21.

The "Gazette of India" announces that the Indian Order of Merit, 2nd Class, is conferred on Jamadar Wazir Khan, 17th Cavalry, for conspicuous gallantry in an action with the enemy on the 16th February, 1916.

This Indian officer was left in charge of the main body while an advance party engaged the enemy. The advance party had to retire and in a general action which ensued Jamadar Wazir Khan, on whom the command of the party devolved, owing to the British officers becoming casualties, displayed great courage and ability.

The Indian Distinguished Service Medal is awarded to Sowar Khan Sahib, 17th Cavalry, for gallantry in the field.

THE RHODES ESTATE BILL

SECOND READING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 20.

During the discussion on the Rhodes Estate Bill last evening Mr. Mackinder stated that the Trustees proposed to make the scheme apply to portions of the British Empire which had been omitted from Mr. Rhodes' original plan. There was nothing in the Bill to prevent the Trustees giving a scholarship to India or establishing scholarships for foreigners, including the Allies eventually.

After the Bill had been read a second time an amendment by Lord Hugh Cecil was adopted empowering the Committee, if it should think fit, to make those scholarships substituted for German ones available for students within or without the British Empire as the Trustees might determine.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

ARRIVES IN ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 20.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have arrived in England.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

SIR KRISHNA GUPTA RECEIVED BY THE KING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 21.

The King to-day received Sir Krishna Gupta.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

DEATH OF EX-EDITOR OF "THE STANDARD."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 19.

The death is announced of Mr. W. H. Mudford, the famous ex-editor of "The Standard."—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

SIR BEAUCHAMP DUFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 21.

Sir Beauchamp Duff was received in audience by the King to-day.

STATE V. COMPANY MANAGEMENT OF RAILWAYS.

BENGAL CHAMBER'S VIEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Oct. 21.

The Committee of Bengal Chamber of Commerce at the conclusion of a letter on the State on Company management of railways summarise their opinion as follows:—(a) They consider the existing policy of part State-ownership united to commercial administration should be adhered to; (b) the experience of the past shows this policy is better adopted to the needs and circumstances of India and is calculated more rapidly to advance the material prosperity of the country than the policy of general State-working; (c) company lines on the whole are more efficiently, more economically, and more satisfactorily managed than the existing State-worked lines, and they strongly condemn any such enlargements of the existing bureaucracy as would be unavoidable if the principal railways in the country were managed by the State.

THE GAIKWAR AT KANYA MAHA VIDYALAYA.

THE DIREST NEED OF INDIA.

(From a Correspondent.)
JULLUNDER, Oct. 21.

His Highness the Gaekwar Baroda paid visit to the Kanya Maha Vidyalaya, Jullunder this afternoon on his way back from Kapurthala. His Highness went throughout the whole Vidyalaya classes and expressed himself as highly pleased with the work. In reply to an address by the students his Highness laid great stress on female education as the direst need of India. His Highness said his object in life is to see every child of Baroda should be literate. His thirty years' endeavours have been in this direction. He believed that the watch word of every Indian should be to educate. He offered advice to the promoters of the Kanya Maha Vidyalaya to perseverance though their task was hard, yet their names are sure to be handed down to posterity if they continued the spread of education as they are doing now. He wished prosperity to the institute

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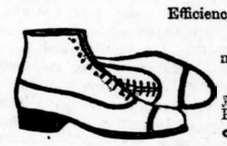

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COLLISION ON B.N. RY.

ONLY SLIGHT DAMAGE DONE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KHONGSARA (B.-N. Ry.), Oct. 21.

A collision occurred in early hours of this morning at Pendra Road on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway line between the 201 down tranship train and 354 up goods train, owing to the latter having been admitted on the wrong line. One passenger and two railway porters received slight injuries, minor damages occurred to the stock and permanent way. The line was cleared for passage of trains at 11-45 a.m.

LORD CHELMSFORD AT HARDWAR.

VISIT TO THE GURUKULA.

(From a Correspondent.)
HARDWAR, Oct. 21.

Lord and Lady Chelmsford accompanied by Sir James Meston and members of the Viceregal Staff, paid a visit to the Gurukula to-day. Their Excellencies were taken round the institution by Mahatma Munshi Ram, the governor, and were keenly interested and highly gratified with what they saw. Lady Chelmsford graciously remarked that the Gurukula was a great idea. The living contact between the teachers and the taught and the splendid health of the Brahmcharis were the two features of the institution which appealed with peculiar force to Her Excellency.

Before their Excellencies and party took their departure Lord Chelmsford delivered a short speech. His Excellency said that he was keenly interested in the institution and inferred from the healthy looks of the Brahmcharies that there was nothing wanting on the physical side. At the time of parting his Excellency remarked that he would not forget the institution and that it had interested him much.

DEATH OF MR. B. L. GUPTA, C. S. I.

EX-DEWAN OF BARODA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Oct. 21.

Mr. B. L. Gupta, I.C.S., (retired), C.S.I., died at three this morning at Simutala of heart failure. Mr. Gupta was the son of the late Mr. Chandrasekhar Gupta, of the Currency Office, Calcutta, and was one of the well-known trio who went to England to compete in the I.C.S., the other two being the late Mr. R. C. Dutt and Mr. Surendranath Banerjea. After a meritorious career Mr. B. L. Gupta retired from the service as Officiating Judge of the Calcutta High Court. Soon after he was appointed Legal Adviser to the Baroda State and afterwards succeeded Mr. R. C. Dutt as the Dewan of the State. Of his three sons who hold high Government appointments the youngest is Mr. A. C. Gupta, Assistant Accountant-General, Bombay.

SUIT AGAINST MADRAS CORPORATION

REFERENCE TO HIGH COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Oct. 21.

Khan Sahib Bazlullah Sahib and Mr. P. Narayan Menon, Presidency Magistrates, passed orders yesterday in the application for reference to the High Court made by Justice Spencer, I.C.S., of the Madras High Court consequent on the rejection of his appeal against the action of the President of the Madras Corporation in respect of alleged illegal imposition of a profession tax.

In the course of the order the Magistrates observed that it was argued that as a special tribunal constituted by an Act, they had power on appeal to interfere not only with the erroneous decisions under Section 772, but also in the cases where the President refused to do, what he was by law bound to do or exercised a power not vested in him by law. Even if they had such unlimited power they would hesitate to exercise it in the present case in view of the appellant's failure to repay the tax, which was a condition precedent to the admission of his application and in the absence o fanyhing more definite than the correspondence relied on by him, to indicate that the President had admitted the application without prepayment of the tax, under proviso to Section 174. But they were of the opinion that they had no such power under the Act and as the appellant contended that they had such power and as the question raised was clearly a question of law on which the appellant has applied for a reference under Section 176, they were constrained to refer the question for the decision of the High Court.

A HOME RULE MEETING AT AHMEDABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
AHMEDABAD, Oct. 21.

A public meeting was held yesterday evening at the Premabhai Hall with Mr. M. K. Gandhi in the chair, when a lecture was delivered on Home Rule by Mr. P. K. Telang. The lecturer at the outset explained the aims and objects of the Home Rule League and speaking about the Indian National Congress, asked where it was tending all the while. After thirty years people had begun to realise that more active effort was wanted. The Home Rule League was started as a part of the Congress, with the definite object of working out an important part of the Congress programme. He emphasised that the League was not an association working in antagonism to the Congress. It was part and parcel of the Congress itself. He urged every one present to show their active sympathy by helping towards the attainment of Self-Government.

Mr. Gandhi then delivered an interesting speech in Guzarathi.

COMPULSORY SERVICEIN CYLON. EUROPEANS SUBJECTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
COLOMBO, Oct. 20.

An ordinance, making military service compulsory on all British European subjects is published to-day. Every man between 18 and 55 is compelled to join the volunteers, those above 41 being in the town guard. Exemption claims will be considered by the local committees with appeal to the Governor-in-Council.

COMER CIL.

LATEST CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
London, Oct. 21st.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Expected November Sellers Firm	76/6

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—62 lbs. November Sellers	72/
Barletta Russo—62½ lb. Earil Sellers	

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley—Nominal.	52/6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Usual Bold	74/6
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Oct.-Nov. Sellers	71/6
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. ordinary	92
Toria Rapeseed Oct.-Nov.	75

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£145/
Standard Copper G.M.B Nominal	£124
Copper Brazlers	£127
Yellow Metal	16
Hard Spelter	45
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B.	
4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£26-5-0
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec.	22/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay Oct.-Dec.	22/3
Do. Karachi Oct.-Dec.	22/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec	25
Do. do. Bombay Oct.-Dec.	25/3
Do. do. Karachi Oct.-Dec.	25/4

RUBBER.

Para Rubber fine hard cure November Sellers	3/2½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Nov.-Dec.	2/5

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 21st.

Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.
Discount, Bank of England rate 6 per cent. since 13th July 1916.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5½
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5½
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6
" " " 6 "	6½
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½
Consols 2½%	057
Rupee Paper 3½%	0½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	68½
Government Securities 3%	58½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	
Transfers on Bombay Rs. 500,00,000 @	1-45/32

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, October 23, 1916.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the text of Mr. M. A. Jinnah's admirable presidential address at the Ahmedabad Provincial Conference. There is no need here to enlarge upon the personal weight and influence of this one of the most representative of Indian leaders, or of the authority that attaches to the address of the President of the first United Bombay Provincial Conference. It is sufficient to say that his reputation as a lawyer is no less great than as a legislator, while he occupies a commanding position as a leader of political thought and as President-elect of the ensuing session of the All-India Moslem League which he has served with high wisdom and courage and in serving which he has equally served the highest interests of the country at large. None can be more purblind than those who affect to see in the utterance of such a man only "oratorical flourishes." In sober fact, men like Mr. Jinnah are not only the trusty exponents of public opinion but true builders of the future constitution of India; and it is no small part of their credit that they seek to build in perfect consonance with the accepted traditions and declared aims of the statesmen who laid the foundations of the unique and stupendous edifice of government known as the British Raj. The innovators are not the men who recall to our recollections and consciences the Charter Act of 1833, Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1858, the series of reforms culminating in the Parliamentary statute of 1909, and the promises and pledges of the Delhi Despatch of 1911; rather, it is those who would tie up constitutional growth in some ragged, time worn napkin of bureaucratic formula, conjuring the while some miserable hobgoblin of confusion and chaos. This is not to treat new India with the respect it deserves.

Take the most striking feature of Mr. Jinnah's masterly address, the proposals he adumbrates towards the attainment of Provincial Autonomy. It is the veriest affectation to pretend that there is anything fanciful or unauthorised in the demand for Provincial Autonomy, under a central Government responsible in the fullest degree to Crown and Parliament. In passing, let us say that no question ever arose at any time of setting aside the supremacy of Crown and Parliament. Indian opinion demands that that supremacy should be maintained intact, instead of being obscured by an intolerable measure of bureaucratic ascendency in this country itself. The Indian demand is that without doing anything to impair the supremacy of Crown and Parliament, the existing bureaucratic ascendency should be done away with, first by freeing the Government of India from the fetters that at present bind it, and second by the application of a similar measure of purgation in the case of Provincial Governments. The object sought to be served in both cases is the same, and that is to substitute responsible, in the place of a purely bureaucratic, system of Government,—a Government subject indeed to the absolute supremacy of Crown and Parliament and responsible as well to public opinion in this country. Those who talk of the foundations of stable Government being undermined by the grant of Provincial Autonomy can only understand Government built upon a bureaucratic basis, and to them any tampering with that basis spells disaster. What the Indian leaders, fully supported by the most eminent British statesmen, contend is that if the liberalising process involves the destruction of the existing bureaucratic basis of Government, there is nothing to whine about. The "Times of India," for instance, lays triumphant emphasis upon an isolated passage in Lord Morley's reform despatch of 1908, in which his Lordship insisted upon the absolute supremacy of the Imperial Government being maintained. Lord Morley has nowhere said that absolute bureaucratic ascendency and the supremacy of the Imperial Government are convertible terms; and that is the crux of the whole matter. The essence of Lord Morley's reforms consisted in this, that the bureaucratic basis of Government was made untenable. Lord Hardinge carried the reform a step further in the Delhi Despatch. It is nonsense to imply that these eminent statesmen were less solicitous for the maintenance of the unimpaired supremacy of the Imperial Government than the irresponsible writers who talk a great deal but understand very little of constitutional government. Mark the utter fatuousness of the "Times of India's" plea for "the further liberalisation of the Provincial Councils all tending in the direction of greater Provincial Autonomy," coupled with the warning that this Provincial Autonomy "can never be independent of Imperial supremacy." To imagine that Provincial Autonomy is inconsistent with Imperial supremacy argues incapacity for sound political judgment, not to speak of ignorance of the most recent and most authoritative official literature on the subject.

The critics would do well to recognise plain facts. The plainest to see is that which Lord Hardinge saw in 1911, that the only way in which "the just demand of Indians for a higher share in the Government of the country" could be met,—without, as the Delhi despatch added, "impairing the supreme authority of the Governor-General",—is to create a number of administrations "autonomous in all Provincial affairs with the Government of India above them and possessing powers to interfere in case of misgovernment." Lord Hardinge does not understate the case for the maintenance of the supreme authority of the Governor-General, any more than he overstates the case for the creation of administrations autonomous in all Provincial affairs. All talk of Colonial analogies is beside the point, until what is radically wrong with the Indian system,—that is, absolute bureaucratic ascendency, which has no counterpart in the Colonial system,—is done away with. The apologists of bureaucratic ascendency really ask too much, —they ask that nothing should be done to interfere with that ascendency. Their quarrel is primarily with the British statesmen who held up ideals fatally inconsistent with the bureaucratic system. Such a scheme of Provincial Autonomy, as Mr. Jinnah has evolved, is, therefore, quite in accord with the most authoritative ideals of devolution of power. Mr. Jinnah's scheme may be criticised on its merits, but it cannot be laughed out of court as out of keeping with bureaucratic shibboleths. It is bureaucratic shibboleths that have to go. As we have said, Lord Morley's reforms rendered them untenable; the Delhi Despatch have made them impossible. It is wise to recognise the irresistible force of the united Indian demand, supported as it is by the concurrent authority of the most eminent statesmen who have worked at the difficult problems of Indian governance, unlike certain mentors at the present day who are so full of knowledge of constitutional things that they cannot understand anything which conflicts with their bureaucratic prepossessions It will no longer do to draw a red herring across the trail and frighten people. When the subject under discussion is the reform of the Government of India, the bogie of the supremacy of Crown and Parliament is conjured up: when we discuss Provincial Autonomy, it is the turn of the other bogie, the supremacy of the Central Government to do the trick. Another familiar trick when the subject of Provincial Autonomy is on the anvil, is for your constitutional pundit suddenly to discover that he has been a life-long supporter of the principle of beginning at the foundation,—going to the village, then to the taluk and then to the district, and finally to the Province. These are counsels of pussilanimity. You cannot touch any spot in the body politic without influencing every other spot, and if the touch is of the healing variety, it does not matter which spot you touch.

So far we have only dealt in general terms with Mr. Jinnah's scheme of Provincial Autonomy. Detailed discussion of its features may for the present be held over. In his admirably lucid way, he insists on the principle of devolution and decentralisation that underlies the whole scheme. In other words, there is to be a devolution of authority pure and simple, without distribution of sovereignty,—the latter is not so much as glanced at. In his emphatic words, "the ultimate control of the Imperial authority, in legislative as in executive matters, is kept intact and in reserve to be used whenever necessary." The existing legal relation between the Central and Provincial Governments being left intact, what is proposed is to vest the popular representatives with a measure of control of the provincial administration. This is sought to be secured by the creation of an elective majority representative of all interests, which shall have power to pass provincial legislation and determine provincial taxation. The resolutions of the Council on the budget as also on questions of general administration are subject to the veto of the Provincial Government. It is a favourite argument of Anglo-Indian pundits that a government by veto would be impossible. So would be a government without veto. As a matter of fact, the provincial governments carry on at present under a system of veto as absolute as the wit of man can conceive. Objections of the character under notice are really worth very little, for they are mainly of the pettifogging variety. If no veto was provided for, these same objectors would be choking with indignation at the impracticability of Indian politicians and we suppose there will be let loose against them a whole herd of prancing constitutional precedents! With more frequent meetings and longer continuous sittings of the Council, enabling on the one hand, the Government to come into practical acquaintance with the main currents of provincial feeling and opinion, and on the other, enabling the representatives of the people to get into close grips with the difficulties of the administration, there is no reason why the provincial administration should not progress smoothly. The only difference will be that the bureaucracy, which is now only responsible to itself, will be responsible to public opinion. The all-important question is whether the bureaucracy will adjust itself to the new conditions, for the acceptance of the new role of guide, philosopher and friend involves some self-sacrifice.

Notes of the Day.

The Balkan Situation.

A telegram we publish to day throws some light on the possible developments of Allied straegy in the Balkans. In the Dobrudja, the Russian and Roumanian forces are playing a purely defensive role, enticing the Germans into that fever-stricken country, and exposing the enemy to disease as deadly as bullets (and less costly). That is a way the Russians have when the enemy shows a predisposition to marshes, or instance. Any possibility of Germano-Bulgarian offensive *via* the bridgehead at Czernavoda is discounted by the fact that it is not only a strongly fortified position but the enemy will have to fight his way across a country intersected by watercourses and swamps. If the bridgehead at Czernavoda is held,—and that is essential for the maintenance of the Bukharest-Constanza line of communicatins to the sea,—the Russians will be free to cross the Danube at Braila or any other point and cut the communications between the great munition factories at Essen and the Balkan States. The advance by Dobrudja will doubtless materialse when the march on Constantinople is decided upon. Meanwhile, the immediate Allied objective is to starve out Turey in the matter of supply of munitions.

Challeng to Bethmann-Hollweg.

In the "Westminster Gazette," in the second article of the series: "The German Chancellor and the Outbreak of War," Mr. J. A. Badlam throws down a challenge to Bethman-Hollweg.

I wish to put the problem as clearly and concisely as possible. The whole question now rely turned on mobilisation. The Chancellor prevented German mobilisation on Wednesday night and Thursday morning on the ground that Russia had only mobilised against Austria. He knew, however, that if Russia mobilised against Germany also his hand would be forced and he would no longer be able to keep back the soldiers. If, therefore, he wanted to preserve peace, he must do all in his power to prevent Russia mobilising further. For this purpose it was necessary to do all in his power to reassure her, to prevent apprehension, to help the Czar in his desire to keep peace. How did he use the opportunities which offered for doing this? Obviously the first thing to do was to prevent Austria hurrying on with her military action. If Austria continued the attack on Belgrade, then Russia must at once act. The first question for the Chancellor therefore is: Did he bring any pressure upon Austria to stop military operations? Again, if Austria completed her mobilisation, Russia would certainly do the same. Now we know that Austria ordered the complete mobilisation of the whole army very early on Friday morning. This was at once answered, and unavoidably answered, by complete Russian mobilisation. The second question is: Did the Chancellor use any pressure on Austria not to complete her mobilisation?

"Utterly Incomprehensible."

The judgment of a neutral eye-witness with regard to the damage done by Zeppelins in England, and his estimate of the truth or falsehood of the official statements about it, are necessarily of interest. The following extract from a message sent from New York by the "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent in that city is valuable as an impartial statement. He says:

"Berlin's wireless 'specials' to neutrals still come here, but they also are largely discredited because of the exposures by the American representatives in London. Mr. Samuel McClure, of the 'New York Evening Mail,' has rendered special service by examining and comparing the British and German versions of the Zeppelin raids, when he concluded, 'One is absolutely astonished at the insignificance of the damage done by the Zeppelin raiders. I have made a thorough investigation of this matter. Comparing the British and German communiqués and personally visiting places where Zeppelin bombs have been dropped, I can only say that the British communiqués seem to me to be strictly accurate, and the German ones utterly incomprehensible.'"

Greece's Lost Chance.

Mr. G Ward Price, the British Press correspondent at Salonika, declares that the sequence of circumstances that has led the Greek Government and its supporters so far from the path of the interest of their country is easy to trace.

It begins with a King who was trained as a soldier in Germany and very naturally admires the German military genius, thoroughly believing as he said to a friend of mine last year, that "the Germans could not be beaten in a hundred years." Behind him is . . . a General Staff nearly all educated in Germany and thinking exactly as the King. And, obscure but persistent in the background, is Baron Schenk . . . Then, early in 1915, the Allies suggested that Greece should co-operate in attacking the Dardanelles. King and General Staff reply. "If you attack the Dardanelles you will fail. We know all about the Dardanelles; we investigated them thoroughly in the first Balkan war." We answered to this, "Very well, stay outside. We will force the Dardanelles without you." Unfortunately we failed to do so, not only at the first attempt, but at all later ones. The Dardanelles are now recognized as practically impregnable. The Greek General Staff had been right. It was only natural that their confidence in themselves and their own foresight should grow exceedingly. So when a second chance for them to come in under their treaty of alliance with Serbia occurred six months later, and they saw that nowhere meanwhile had the war situation changed conspicuously in favour of the Allies, the Greek King and his generals were even stronger in their own negative opinion than before. And this time they were wrong. But since then the pendulum has been slowly swinging our way, until now the sudden bob that Roumania has given it has roused them to the realization that they have all the while been wrong, and that the hour has perhaps gone by when they could still put themselves right again.

The Late Mr. B. L. Gupta.

We regret to record the death of Mr. Behari Lal Gupta, I.C.S., (Retd.). The deceased gentleman, so well-known of this side of India between 1909 and 1912 when he served the Baroda State, was born in 1849, and passed into the I.C.S. in his twentieth year. His work lay mainly in the judicial sphere in which as Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, District and Sessions Judge, Remembrancer of Legal Affairs to the Bengal Government, and finally as Judge of the Calcutta High Court, he acquitted himself with more than average ability. Some time after his retirement in 1907, he joined the Baroda Service, as Minister of Law and Justice, later rising to the position of Chief Minister, a position he relinquished in 1914. An amiable gentleman and a thoroughly upright officer, he perhaps lacked the opportunities of attaining distinction of which his contemporaries Mr. R. C. Dutt and Sir Krishna Gupta made such splendid use.

Roosevelt on the Film.

That the members of the Coalition Cabinet who were filmed the other day found only a qualified pleasure in the experience is evident from the pictures themselves, says a writer in a home contemporary. Over in New York Colonel Roosevelt and the Republican leaders have been cinemaed for campaign purposes, and hugely the Colonel, at any rate, enjoyed it. He engaged everybody in conversation, sweeping the air with wide and vehement gestures and grinding his jaws like a ferocious bear. The operator said action was what the public wanted, so the Colonel dashed in and out amongst the bewildered party leaders, flashed his famous teeth, predicted that Wilson would be snowed under in November, and acted for all the world as if he and not Mr. Hughes were the Republican candidate.

The Trafalgar Day was observed in the Janjira state, including Jafarabad as a public holiday and was celebrated by a public meeting, school demonstrations and the decoration of public buildings and roads.

DEATH OF SIR JACOB SASSOON, BART.

HIS GREAT BENEFACTIONS

We regret to announce the death of Sir Jacob Sassoon, Baronet, which occurred yesterday afternoon at his residence, The Braganza, at Victoria Road, Byculla, Bombay.

The deceased Baronet had an attack of pneumonia about eight days ago and his illness became serious four days ago, and he eventually breathed his last at 3-30 p.m. yesterday.

The news of the sad occurrence spread quickly through the city and a large number of leading gentlemen of all communities repaired to his bungalow to pay their respects to the deceased gentleman. Among the callers were a large number of the members of the Jewish community.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, who was born in 1843, was the eldest son of Mr. E. D. Sassoon. He joined the commercial line at an early age and went to China when he was only seventeen years of age. He remaind in China till about 1879, and during that period did excellent work in putting the branches of the firm in Shanghai, Hongkong and other treaty ports in China on a sound footing. He returned to Bombay and married Rachel, the daughter of Simon Hyeem Isaacs, in 1880. His only son who was born in 1885, unfortunately died in infancy. Sir Jacob went to England with his wife soon after and returned at the end of 1892, and subsequently paid frequent visits to Europe, staying there for long periods.

Sir Jacob's munificent charities were numerous. For his own community he gave away large sums of money, establishing synagogues, schools, charitable dispensaries, funds for the relief of widows and orphans and for the halt, the lame and the blind. His charities were not confined to India only, but he gave away freely also for the amelioration of the lot of Jews in China, Palestine and England. He also gave away freely for suffering humanity irrespective of caste or creed. He gave away ten lakhs of rupees for the endowment of the College of Science in Bombay during the early part of the Governorship of Lord Sydenham. It was his idea that education in India could never be satisfactory unless there were equal facilities for study in science, —theoretical and practical,—as in the literary and legal subjects. Another of his great benefactions was the Jacob Sassoon Hospital in Poona for Europeans and Jews, in co-ordination with the old David Sassoon Hospital for the treatment of Indians. He also gave away Rs. 7,00,000 for the purpose of establishing a fund for nurses in Poona. His private charities were also many and it is impossible to estimate the total volume of them.

Sir Jacob was pious, regular in his habits, courteous and affable, so that he was loved by all who came in contact with him. The baronetcy was conferred on him during Lord Sydenham's Governorship on the New Year's Day of 1908. Sir Jacob Sassoon's successor in the baronetcy is his brother Mr. Edward Elias Sassoon, who is about eight years younger than him. The home of his three surviving brothers has for many years past been in London. Sir Jacob was the proprietor of several mills in Bombay the senior partner of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., and was one of the principal founders of the Eastern Bank.

His funeral takes place this morning at eight o'clock at his residence, and out of respect to the memory of the deceased Baronet his offices and mills in Bombay and all the branch offices in different parts of the world will be closed to-day.

"NEW INDIA" CASE.

PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 21.

Commenting on the "New India" case judgment, "New India" says:—"While it would have been better both for Government and for Mrs. Besant if the Chief Justice and Justice Seshagiri Iyer had agreed with Justice Ayling that the act of the Magistrate being a decision founded on evidence was a judicial one, it is better for the Indian press that the decision should be mixed as it is, for it shows how the Press Act itself is hopelessly bad, providing for illegalities on the part of Magistrates and Governments, illegalities which the courts proclaim but do not redress, leaving the victims of illegalities to long and costly remedy."

The "Madras Mail" says:—"How perilous is the path we have walked comfortably blind-folded in the keeping of printing presses and the publication of newspapers becomes an extremely hazardous undertaking under the Press Act, Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim tells us. And, yet there appear to be some notable safeguards, not perhaps against forfeiture of security, but against loss of reputation that might otherwise be consequent on denunciation by Government as persons guilty of promoting class hatred or of bringing Government into contempt and exciting disaffection."

The paper continues:—"If perils of journalism under the Press Act, as stated by Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim, come as a surprise to us, so does the facility with which professional honour and patriotic reputation can be saved."

CALCUTTA, Oct. 21.

Commenting on the "New India" case the "A. B. Patrika" says, it has now been made clear that the liberty of the press in India is practically a myth and unless Government takes steps to do away with this wonderful piece of legislation not a single Indian newspaper is safe from the clutches of the executive and one unguarded expression and a newspaper renders itself liable to be bound down with a heavy security and untimely death. This state of things cannot be tolerated any longer. Either the Act must be repealed or the newspaper concerns in India shut up.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS

ROUMANIAN SUCCESSES.

BRITISH GAINS ON SOMME.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN GALICIA.

GREEK TROOPS IN THESSALY TO BE REMOVED.

The Austrian Premier was shot dead on Saturday while at his meal at a hotel by a Vienna Socialist newspaper editor.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters reports that an attack along 5,000 yards north of the Mouquet Farm in the direction of Le Sars surprised the enemy and various useful positions were occupied. Persistent German counter-attacks on Schwaben Redoubt failed.

The Russians have initiated a movement to envelop Halicz from the north and fighting has been very severe. The Russians have dented the enemy defences at Czeriany, 15 miles south-east of Kovel.

The enemy are attacking on the whole front in the Dobrudja.

On the Carpathian front the Roumanians drove back the enemy in the Oituz Valley to the frontier where fighting continues. They repulsed enemy attacks in the Trotus Valley, Bran defile and in the region of Mount Robul and have recaptured Mount Suru.

The Serbians advanced three and a half miles north-east of Brod. The Serbs have made fresh progress along the river Cerna.

Further important Italian contingents have arrived at Salonika.

An Italian detachment has occupied Ljaskoyki on the high road from Janina to Koritza.

The Royal Government at Athens has decided to reduce the strength of army to the smallest peace effective. It also proposes to move the entire force concentrated in Thessaly to other provinces, making Thessaly a sort of neutral zone behind the Allies.

BOARD OF TRADE.

AMALGAMATION OF EXHIBITION AND INTELLIGENCE BRANCHES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.

It is announced that the Exhibitions and Commercial Intelligence branches of the Board of Trade henceforth in the Department of Commercial Intelligence, will be amalgamated under the comptroller-generalship of Sir William Clark.

AUSTRIAN PREMIER SHOT DEAD.

BRITISH CAPTURE VARIOUS USEFUL POSITIONS.

TRAGEDY AT VIENNA.

AUSTRIAN PREMIER SHOT DEAD.

BY A NEWSPAPER EDITOR

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 21.

A telegram from Berlin says that Count Stuergkh, the Austrian Premier, was shot to-day while at his meal by a Vienna publisher.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

A telegram from Amsterdam says Count Stuergkh, the Austrian Premier, was killed while dining in a hotel. The assailant approached him and shot three times rapidly.

Count Stuergkh was hit in the head and died immediately.

SIGN OF AUSTRIA'S DISINTEGRATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.

A telegram from Amsterdam, describing the assassination of Count Stuergks, says when the shots rang out a number of German officers rushed with swords drawn towards the assailant, who made no resistance and was handed to the police. He said he would account for his action before the Court.

He is a publisher and a Socialist newspaper editor, also secretary of the Social Democratic Party.

A telegram from Rome says the affair is regarded as a sign of Austria's disintegration. It is thought that it may have an important effect on the continuation of the war.

THE TRAFALGAR DAY IN LONDON.

OVERSEAS' LEAGUE PRESENTS £10,000 TO ADMIRALTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The Trafalgar Day celebrations were more than usually interesting this year.

Nelson's Monument was bedecked with wreaths from all parts of the Empire, also with wreaths to memory of the French and Spanish sailors who fell at Trafalgar, and to the British officers and men who lost their lives in the Jutland and other sea battles of this war.

A conspicuous tribute was a wreath from the officers and men of Admiral Jellicoe's flagship.

The Overseas' League presented a Trafalgar Day gift of £10,000 to the Admiralty to buy aeroplanes with.

ENEMY KITE BALLOON BROUGHT DOWN

A LARGE SEAPLANE FALLS INTO WATER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The Admiralty announces that on the morning of 20th, a single-seater aeroplane brought down a kite balloon in flames near Ostend. A large seaplane was also shot down and fell into the water two miles from Ostend.

RUTHLESS SUBMARINING.

HINDENBURG OPPOSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Oct. 21.

There are various indications in German papers that Hindenburg, on being consulted regarding the policy of ruthless submarining, pronounced against it, silencing the constant agitation in favour of it.

DUTCH PAPER'S APPEAL TO AMERICA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 21.

The "Telegraff" strongly appeals to America to initiate common action of neutral sea-faring powers to make Germany understand that the submarining of neutral merchantmen must cease.

FURTHER ITALIAN CONTINGENTS LANDED AT SALONIKA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.

A telegram from Salonika says, further important Italian contingents have arrived there.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

ENEMY SURPRISED NEAR LE SARS.

MANY USEFUL POSITIONS SECURED.

GERMANS FIERCELY ROUTED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, wiring yesterday, said that two days of blue sky and cold winds have resulted in the drying of the ground and immediate resumption of activity. An attack along 5,000 yards from the north of the Moquet Farm in the direction of Le Sars surprised the enemy, and various useful positions were secured. Our casualties were slight, which is the best token of success.

EFFECT OF A DETERMINED ASSAULT.

The Germans persistently counter-attacked Schwaben Redoubt to which they appear to attach much importance. Our bombing and grenading prevented them from reaching the parapet and they were beaten back with great losses. A more determined assault in the morning secured a footing in the Redoubt but the Germans were fiercely routed.

A GERMAN ADMISSION.

A feature of the recent operations has been numerous direct hits on one of the enemy gun emplacements. This is most satisfactory in view of the Germans' admission that rate of wearing-out exceeds manufacture.

STUFF AND SCHWABEN REDOUBTS SHELLED.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS NEAR LOOS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.

A British communiqué says, last evening the enemy heavily shelled the Stuff and Schwaben redoubts.

During the night we twice raided the enemy's trenches in the neighbourhood of Loos.

BRITISH PROGRESS NEAR WARLENCOURT

ENEMY TRENCHES SOUTH OF NEUVE-CHAPELLE RAIDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.

A British communiqué says:—We made further progress during the night in the neighbourhood of Butte-de-Warlencourt. We successfully raided the enemy trenches, south of Neuve Chapelle.

ABORTIVE ATTACK WEST OF SCHWABEN REDOUBT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 21

General Haig's communiqué last night said:—After bombardment the enemy attacked westward of the Schwaben Redoubt, but were repulsed before reaching our positions. They suffered considerable casualties. Nothing has occurred elsewhere.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

AERIAL COMBATS IN PROGRESS.

SEVEN GERMAN MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Oct. 21.

A communiqué says there was nothing of importance to report during the night. Numerous aerial combats took place in which seven German machines were brought down. The stations of Noyon and Chauny and communications and bivouacs were heavily bombed.

ARTILLERY DUEL AT SAILLY-SALLISEL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Oct. 20.

This afernoon's communiqué says that there has been no infantry action on the Somme.

An active artillery duel occurred at Sailly-Saillisel and in the Belloy-Berny sector.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

STUBBORN BATTLE IN VOLHYNIA.

ENEMY'S FRUITLESS ATTACKS NEAR HALICZ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.

A Russian communiqué says:—Enemy attacks in the Dobrudja have been repulsed with great losses. The battle continues.

A stubborn battle is in progress 26 miles south of Kovel, while the enemy has been fiercely but unsuccessfully attacking 12 miles north-north-west of Halicz.

The enemy also attacked in dense masses south of Svistelnike and the battle continues.

A Russian submarine sank two Turkish steamers in the Bosphorus.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

RUSSIAN MOVEMENT TO ENVELOP HALICZ.

ENEMY BRINGS UP GUARDS RESERVES FROM LEMBERG.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, Oct. 20.

The battle of Bolshovce is extending to the north-west along the Gnila Lipa. The Russians have initiated a movement to envelop Halicz from the north and fighting has been very fierce.

The Germans have brought up Guards reserves from Lemberg.

The Russians have dented the enemy defences at Czeriany, 15 miles south-east of Kovel.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

NEW GERMAN WAR CREDIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 21.

A Bill is being presented to the Reichstag asking for a new war credit of twelve thousand million marks.

ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.

A Russian official statement says that enemy attacks in Dobrudja and at Dornavatra have been repulsed.

USUAL ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON FRENCH FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Oct. 21.

Last night's communiqué said:—On the Somme front there has been the usual artillery firing, which has been particularly active in the sectors of Sailly Saillisel, Berny-en-Santerre and Ablaincourt.

There has been intermittent cannonade elsewhere on the front.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

ST. PIERRE VAAST WOOD.

OUTFLANKED BY CAPTURE OF SAILLY SALLISEL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Oct. 20.

The final capture of Sailly Saillisel was a brilliant feat. The French had previously beaten off a score of attacks accompanied by gas and liquid-fire and then, when the Germans were weakened, they stormed the village, which was defended by 150 machine-guns.

The French trampled a passage across heaps of enemy corpses. The capture of the village means that the famous wood of St. Pierre Vaast is outflanked.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

BRILLIANT FRENCH SUCCESS

WOODS NORTH OF CHAULNES CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.

A French communiqué says three violent German efforts to retake Sailly Saillisel failed with sanguinary losses.

There was bitter fighting south of the Somme between Biaches and La Maisonette, particularly in the region of the Blaise Wood. The Germans were everywhere repulsed except north of the wood where they gained a foothold in an advanced trench.

Simultaneously we achieved a brilliant success in the Chaulnes region and captured woods north of it, together with 250 prisoners.

BATTLE OF THE PASSES.

ROUMANIANS' STUBBORN RESISTANCE.

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT AT ORSOVA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BUKHAREST, Oct. 20.

Violent enemy attacks on the whole Carpathian front have everywhere been repulsed with heavy losses.

The enemy have hitherto attacked the passes, especially in Predeal region, where they hoped to be able to debouch rapidly into the oil-fields, but now they seem to be making the principal effort in the Trotuch Valley, in North Moldavia, but they have no chance of success.

Violent bombardment is reported from Orsova.

Absolute confidence is felt in Roumania's generals assisted by French military mission.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

ROUMANIANS RECAPTURE MOUNT SURU.

ENEMY DRIVEN BACK IN OITUZ VALLEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.

A Roumanian communiqué says:—The enemy are attacking on the whole front in the Dobrudja. They have been repulsed on our right flank and in the centre, but our left wing has been slightly withdrawn towards Lingrd.

We drove back the enemy in the Oituz Valley to the frontier, where fighting continues.

We have repulsed enemy attacks in the Trotus Valley, Bran defile and in the region of Mount Robul and have recaptured Mount Suru.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

ENEMY DETATCHMENT SURROUNDED.

500 PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.

A Roumanian communiqué, dated the 21st, says in the Brosteni sector we drove back the enemy towards the frontier and surrounded a detachment at Mont Sisphes, taking 500 prisoners, two guns, several machine-guns and much material.

Fighting continues in Trotus Valley.

The enemy were repulsed in Uzul Valley with heavy losses.

Our troops are maintaining their positions in Oituz Valley against attacks which were repulsed to the frontier.

Our troops were compelled to retire in Buzen Valley but repulsed attacks in the Bran defile.

A violent enemy attack on the whole Dobrudja front forced us to withdraw in the centre and on the right.

ENEMY ATTACKING GOIOASA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The enemy's main efforts in Eastern Transylvania centre around the Gyimes and Oituz passes. The enemy is now attacking Goioasa, twelve miles below Gyimes, on the Roumanian side, but quite near the frontier.

The Roumanians have assumed a successful offensive in the Oituz Pass and the feeling is generally one of increasing confidence.

BELLIGERENT SUBMARINES IN NORWEGIAN WATERS.

GERMAN PROTEST AGAINST EXCLUSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 20.

A German official statement says that Germany is energetically protesting to Norway that the exclusion of war submarines from Norwegian waters is directed only against Germany and is, therefore, unneutral.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

COLONEL ELKINGTON RECEIVED BY THE KING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The King received Colonel Elkington, late of the Foreign Legion, at Buckingham Palace today.

GREEK TROOPS IN THESSALY

TO BE MOVED TO OTHER PROVINCES.

STRENGTH OF ARMY TO BE REDUCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Oct. 21.

The Greek Government has agreed to hand over fifty wagons and two locomotives of the Piraeus and Larissa railways for the use of the Allies in Macedonia.

The Royal Government has decided to reduce the strength of the army to the smallest peace effective. It also proposes to move the entire force concentrated in Thessaly to other provinces, making Thessaly a sort of neutral zone behind the Allies.

SITUATION AT ATHENS.

ENTIRE GARRISON AFOOT TO MAINTAIN ORDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.

A telegram from Athens, dated 19th instant, says the night passed without incident. The entire garrison was afoot for the maintenance of order. Cafes were filled with reservists all night, but they were cowed by the severe police measures and by the military.

GREEK TROOPS LEAVE FOR SALONIKA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 21.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, October 19.—The "Hestia" states that the majority of the 4th Infantry at Larissa and 15 officers of the Trikhala Garrison have left for Salonika.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

FRENCH CHIEF INSPECTOR OF POLICE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Oct. 21.

Admiral Fournet has appointed a French Chief Inspector to control the gendarmerie and police, including King Constantine's personal police, which have latterly increased from eighty to 4,000, and have been used to terrorise the people. The inspector will have discretionary powers as regards dismissal.

VENIZELOS GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SALONIKA, Oct. 21.

The heads of the provincial government have been sworn in before the Triumvirate. It is significant that the Departments of War and Foreign Affairs are described as Ministries and the remainder as adviserships, thereby emphasising the character of the action of the government.

ATHENS, Oct 21.

A national squadron has been formed at Salonika composed of the cruiser Hydra and three destroyers.

SERBIANS' BRILLIANT SUCCESS ON CERNA.

LARGE ENEMY FORCES ROUTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.

A French official message from Salonika reports the brilliant success of the Serbs on the left bank of the Cerna, when they stormed the plateau and village of Veleselo north of Brod and routed large enemy forces with very heavy losses and captured three guns.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

A Serbian official statement says:—The army of General Voivoda Mishitch has occupied the villages of Brod and Veleselo, taking 80 prisoners.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

SERBIAN ADVANCE N-E OF BROD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.

A Serbian official communiqué says that the Serbians advanced three and a half miles north-east of Brod, capturing five guns, seven machine-guns and much material and 114 Bulgarians and 24 Germans.

The Serbs have made fresh progress along the river Cerna.

SERBIANS ATTACK ALONG WHOLE LINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Oct. 21.

Desperate fighting is taking place in the Kenali sector, twelve miles east of Brod. The Serbians are attacking along the whole line, supported by the French.

BRITISH FLEET BOMBARDING BULGARIAN POSITION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

The British fleet successfully bombarded the Bulgarian organisations south of Lake Tahinos.

(*For other War Telegrams see page 5.*)

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

SIXTEENTH SESSION AT AHMEDABAD.

REFORMS MEMORANDUM APPROVED.

MILITARY CAREERS FOR INDIANS.

DEMAND FOR REPEAL OF PRESS ACT.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD. Oct. 21.

The sixteenth Bombay Provincial Conference which commenced its sittings to-day amidst unprecedented enthusiasm was perhaps the most eventful gathering of the kind in the Presidency. The outstanding fact that lent this character to the gathering was of course the re-union of the two wings of political parties on the same platform. And it was a happy accident that the first united Conference should have been held under the presidency of a Mahomedan leader like the Hon. Mr. Jinnah and in the city in which the Provincial Conference met on the last occasion in 1895 also under the presidency of another Moslem leader,—the late Mr. R. M. Sayani. The selection of Mr. Jinnah to the presidential chair being as Mr. Gandhi said, the selection of the right man for the right post, was perhaps not the least happy feature of the assembly. Another distinguishing feature which has marked the sitting of this Conference is the selection of Seth Mangaldas Girdhardas as Chairman of the Reception Committee. If the usual practice had been followed, the duty of welcoming the delegates would have been entrusted to Mr. Gandhi, as the most eminent of Ahmedabad's citizens, and the selection would have been the most proper. But in making a departure from the usual practice by appointing Seth Mangaldas Girdhardas as their Chairman, the Reception Committee, as Seth Mangaldas himself said, afforded opportunity to him of giving expression to the views of one who belongs to a class which has not been able to take a very active part in Indian politics, "having had, hitherto to devote," as he added "much of their time to matters connected with Commerce and Industry." The Reception Committee, to quote Seth Mangaldas again, recognised the obvious fact that, in all movements of nation-building, Commerce and Industry take a prominent part. It was natural, therefore that the most illuminating part of Seth Mangaldas's address of welcome was that devoted to the subject of the industrial development. Lest the first visitors to Ahmedabad, struck by the sight of numerous mill chimneys just as their train entered the railway station, might be carried away with the wrong notion that Gujarat is the beehive of industry, Seth Mangaldas thought it necessary to impress upon them that, far from being a very great industrial centre, even in the field of Agriculture, on which it mainly depended, British Gujarat yielded a produce which was hardly more than what was required for the support of its own population. And he brought home this fact by recalling the ancient commercial glories of Gujarat generally and Ahmedabad in particular. He recalled the time when Ahmedabad was on the whole the handsomest city in Hindustan and there was scarce a nation in the world or any commodity in Asia, but might be seen in this city. This commercial prosperity of Ahmedabad and Gujarat, he proceeded, was due as much to the fostering care of Hindu and Mahomedan rulers as to the well-known energy of the Gujaratis primarily Moghul Viceroys, wrote Sir T. C. Hope, maintained a splendid court and "spared no pains to increase commerce and general prosperity." If the past was an index to the future and trade and industry required help and encouragement from the rulers should not, Seth Mangaldas asked, in effect the same help and encouragement be expected from the present rulers? Another subject on which Seth Mangaldas made noteworthy observation was the coming together of the two wings of the national movement. And in emphassing the need of co-operation of all classes of workers in the cause of the country, Seth Mangaldas referred to an episode in the ancient history of Gujarat which was at once an apt illustration and a fine piece of local touch. "A city on this site," he said, "was built under the personal supervision of four Ahmeds namely, Ahmedshah, the Sultan himself, Shaik Ahmed, Malik Ahmed, and Kazi Ahmed. If the building of one city required the co-operation of the King, a learned man, a fighting man, and a priest, how much more is it necessary that we all should co-operate for erecting the grand edifice of the Indian Nation?"

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The keynote of the presidential address of Mr. Jinnah was the giving expression to the yearnings of the soul of Young India. How are these yearnings to find full satisfaction? By the transfer of power from bureaucracy to democracy, answered Mr. Jinnah. He himself had no doubt that "Forward" was the clear course for Young India. But wisdom and caution, he insisted, must be the watchwords of all workers who, above all, should be united. Mr. Jinnah's address, perhaps, had not the rhetorical finish of Sir Pherozeshah, the literary grace of reform here, a redress of grievance there, flow of Mr. Wacha. But it had the emphasis of a man of affairs who was sure of his grounds and who was determined to maintain them. In fact it embodied a most fearless and complete advocacy of Mr. Gokhale or even the impassioned the claims of India not to an internal but to a radical change of polity. If the true criterion of the importance and greatness of an utterance is the manner in which it is made, the attention it compels and the effect it produces Mr. Jinnah's speech must unhesitatingly be called great and important. It was read most impressively, it stirred the hearers and on occasions held them spell bound.

After referring to the responsibility,—the peculiar responsibility (as he added),—which rested on him and the Conference correctly to voice the public opinion of the country, and the Presidency, because this was the first united conference after the unfortunate difference at Surat, and paying a tribute to the memory of the great departed,—among them, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta "one of the greatest politicians and statesmen in the Empire."—Mr. Jinnah proceeded to discuss the two questions which were "above all uppermost in our thoughts,"—the war and the future of India. As to the first, the initiative, he said, "is no longer with the enemy and the tide has turned and let us hope that it will not be long before the arms of the Allies are finally successful."

SOUL OF YOUNG INDIA.

As to the present position and the prospects of the country, Mr. Jinnah's analysis was clear and emphatic. The monopolistic rule of bureaucracy was an irresponsible government as the regime of Mr. Chamberlain had amply shown. Was it not, he asked, an anomaly that the domestic affairs of a country with a population of three hundred millions and more should practically be under the control and the management of an alien bureaucracy, not responsible to, and under no control of, the people of the country who paid taxation, but only accountable to the Secretary of State for India, who himself had never been to India, and the Council, which again was composed mostly of retired Civil Servants, sitting thousands of miles away from India; and the Secretary of State again in his turn theoretically responsible to Parliament of his stewardship, though in practice, hardly ever was his stewardship called to account or critically investigated by Parliament? This delusion of governing India from Whitehall or Downing Street, he insisted, must be destroyed; for the soul of Young India had been roused and it yearned for Political freedom. "It is not now," he explained, "a question of few posts, it is no longer a question of a few grievances or reform of internal matters of administration." No, "it is a question of complete change of policy." The greatest, albeit an indirect one, boon of British rule had been the birth of genuine patriotism,—a patriotism that "seeks its ideals, not in military glory or the apotheosis of a King, but in the advancement of the people." Informed by this patriotism, India knocked at the portal of democracy. Bureaucracy had served its purpose. And the Indian Civil Service—though manned by angels from heaven—could have no alternative but to yield up in honour and proudly as shipbuilders who deliver to seamen the completed ship, the direction of India. This led Mr. Jinnah naturally to suggest how this was to be done. The scheme which he suggested approximated very closely to that outlined recently in the editorial columns of this journal—as did the grounds on which he suggested—affording a fresh proof of the unanimity of demand which exists in the country. It may, however, be pointed out that Mr. Jinnah's view that the Executive Government shall not depend individually or collectively on the support of a majority of the Council or for holding their offices may not be found acceptable to many leaders of political thought in the country.

DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

Mr. Jinnah then dealt with the question of developing local self-government, the humiliating disabilities of Indians as regards service in the Army and the Navy, the menace to the freedom of the Press in India by the existence of the Press Act on the statute book and by the harsher manner in which it was enforced. As regards the Press Act as also as regards the Defence of India he made a timely and practicable suggestion for the appointment of committees to examine their workings. few passages in his speech however were read with greater emotion and stirred his hearers more deeply than his reference to the application by the Government of Bombay of the Defence of India Act to Mrs. Besant, a step which he characterised as a grave reflection on the fair name of the Presidency and as one calculated to do great harm to the dignity and and the prestige of the Govern- disposed of the shibboleth that India was disposed of the Shibboleth that India was not fit for self-government, because the educated classes were in a minority, by asking whose fault it was that after a century of British rule, the bulk of the population remained immersed in ignorance. He then proceeded to the absorbing question which was the keynote of real progress—the existence of good-will, concord, harmony and co-operation. He spoke most feelingly on this subject appealing to the generosity of his Hindu brethren to remove the "impasse" the question of separate—which had acquired the immense proportion of a mandate from the Moslem community, a matter of necessity for them to be roused from the coma and torpor into which they had fallen so long. Insisting—and very rightly—that the only question at issue is the transfer of the power from the bureaucracy to the democracy, he earnestly appealed to all Indians—Hindus and Moslems—to concentrate all their attention and energy on this question alone for the present. For "India is now India irredenta and to be redeemed, all Indians must offer up sacrifice not their good things, but all those evil things they cling to blindly—their hates and their divisions, their pride in what they should be thoroughly ashamed of, their quarrels and misunderstandings. These were a sacrifice that God would love."

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 21.

The sixteenth Bombay Provincial Conference began its sittings precisely at 1-30 p.m., this afternoon, by which time the spacious *shamiana* was overcrowded. Among those present on the platform were the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, the Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, the Hon. Mr. Goculdas K. Parekh, the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. J. B. Petit, Mr. B. G. Tilak and others.

The President-elect arrived a few minutes before the proceedings commenced and was loudly cheered. The sessions opened with the singing of the "Bande Mataram" and other welcome songs by young ladies. Sheth Mangaldas Girmittee, then delivered his address welcoming the delegates.

(Sheth Mangaldas's address appears on p. 10)

Mr. M. G. Ghandhi in a Gujarati speech proposed that the Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah was eminently qualified for presiding over their deliberations. The Moderates and Nationalists had met together for the first time after a long break and they wanted as their president one who would be able to stand between the two groups. He thought Mr. Jinnah would be equal to the task.

Mr. V. P. Patanker seconded the proposal.

Mr. Jehangir Bomanjee Petit supported the resolution and said Mr. Jinnah needed no introduction to them: on the contrary he would introduce the audience to him.

The Hon. Mr. Jinnah then took the chair amidst renewed cheering and delivered his presidential address.

(The Hon Mr. Jinnah's address appears on p. 9.)

The Subjects Committee was then formed to draft the resolutions and the Conference adjourned till noon to-morrow.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 22.

The Sixteenth Bombay Provincial Conference resumed its session this afternoon in the shamiana on the bank of the Sabarmati, the Hon. Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah presiding. There was again a very large attendance and among the new arrivals was Mr. B. G. Horniman.

The President took his seat at 12-40 p.m. and the proceedings opened with the singing of the "Bande Mataram" by some young ladies.

Telegrams and letters from those unable to attend the Conference were then read, including one from Sir Prabhashanker D. Pattani.

The President then announced that the first seven resolutions were to be moved from the chair and he would therefore propose them *en bloc*.

The first five resolutions expressed the profound sorrow of the Conference at the deaths of Sir P. M. Mehta, Sir Chanubhai Madhavlal, Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, Mr. Govindrao Apaji Patil and Lord Kitchener.

The sixth resolution ran:—"That this Conference on behalf of the people of this Presidency respectfully conveys to His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor their deep sense of sincere loyalty and profound devotion to the Throne, their unswerving loyalty and allegiance to the British Crown, and their firm resolve to stand by the Empire at all hazards and costs."

The next resolution expressed gratification and pride at the splendid and heroic achievements of Indian soldiers in the present war and earnestly prayed that the cause of the Allies may be crowned with success.

All the above resolutions were put to vote together and were carried unanimously.

REFORMS MEMORANDUM.

The President then called upon the Hon. Mr. Goculdas K. Parekh to move the next resolution which ran as follows:—

That this Conference accords its approval and support to the proposals for Reforms contained in the memorandum recently submitted to his Excellency the Viceroy by 19 elected members of the Imperial Legislative Council.

Mr. Parekh said that the Empire was pouring rivers of its richest blood and spending daily millions of pounds in this terrible war for the purpose of defending the liberty of weak and small nationalities and so far as India was concerned she had played her part to the satisfaction of their countrymen and the Empire at large. They had been assured from those who were responsible for their Government that the liberal aspirations of India would not be overlooked. They had been also told that India would not be looked upon as a subject race of the Empire but one of its members. Under the circumstances it was quite natural that their expectations should have been aroused. Up to 1909 the Government of India was carried on by a Bureaucracy in which the Indian element was nil. No doubt, the Reforms of 1909 gave certain concessions and judging from the results of those concessions they ought to be further increased. The memorandum was carefully prepared by 19 members after much deliberation in order that the Government might not all on a sudden hurl forward any scheme of their own. The speaker then went on commenting on various representations contained in the memorandum and said it was not true to say that in order to administer a country a man have experience of administration. In the olden times they had no Europeans to guide them and they had some of the best administrators. He hoped the resolution would be carried unanimously.

INDIA WANTS TO BE SELF-RESPECTING.

The Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye in seconding the resolution said that it simply contained the expression that their representatives in the Imperial Council were properly doing their work. It was a seal of assent he wanted. The opinion had been expressed in certain quarters that the signatories were mostly lawyers and could not voice popular opinion. But Mr. Lloyd George, Viscount Haldane and Mr. Asquith were all lawyers and did anybody for a moment doubt their ability to voice popular opinion in the Councils in England. Moreover, some of the signatories in addition to being lawyers were also respectable members of society; they would not have found better representatives. Continuing the speaker said the present position of the Government of India was not as it was during Lord Hardinge's time. The present Viceroy during the six or seven months he had held office had not come out with many sympathetic speeches. Mr. Paranjpye then dealt with the demands made in the memorandum. In one word the memorandum said that the government of the country would be best carried on by the people. They were told that they should not ask for return for the services rendered during the war, but they were not asking for any return. They should, the speaker continued, have some recognition. The other parts of the Empire were already letting the Imperial Government know their demands and wants and it was, therefore, necessary that India also should make its demands known. Continuing, Mr. Paranjpye said that these demands were made because India wanted to be part of the British Empire, because India wanted to be self-respecting and because India did not want to be sneered at by other nations of the world. Mr. Paranjpye then referred to the particular points raised in the memorandum. Referring to fiscal autonomy he said it was known to all of them how the interests of Indian taxpayers were being overlooked when they conflicted with the interests of European merchants. Speaking on the subject of volunteering for the Army, he said, the present difficulty of man-power in England would not have arisen had Indians been allowed to volunteer. This might not be the last war, probably this was beginning of other wars. Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji had once said that if Indians were trained in arms England could challenge half a dozen Russias. It was not the question of Russia now, but he would say if Indians were trained in arms England could challenge half a dozen Germanies. They did not want to serve as privates alone, but higher commissioned ranks should also be thrown open to them. He would suggest to make the conditions as hard as they could and yet Indians would be equal to the occasion. Speaking for his own college he would say if a military college was started lots of students would adopt a military career.

The Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta in supporting the resolution, said doubts had been cast as to the representative nature of the memorandum in some quarters but they were entirely groundless. He hoped the resolution would be passed unanimously.

The motion was put to the vote and carried amidst acclamation.

FINAL SCHEME OF REFORMS.

The Hon. Mr. B. S. Kamat moved:

"That this Conference recommends that the Indian National Congress at its next session do take into consideration the Memorandum of reform proposals submitted to his Excellency the Viceroy by 19 elected members of the Imperial Legislative Council along with other proposals which may be placed before it and take steps to prepare the final scheme of reforms and to adopt all constitutional measures to place the same before the British people and Parliament for their acceptance through its accredited representatives as soon as possible."

The mover pointed out if the Memorandum was to go to the British Parliament at all it should go as a prayer not only of the elected members of the Council but it should go as an united prayer of the Mahomedan and Hindu elected as well as nominated members. It was to be regretted, he said, that this Conference, or for the matter of that the Indian population should think there was a separate kind of beings with separate interests vested in the country known as nominated members. He himself was a nominated member.

The President at this stage said Mr. Kamat was an exception.

Continuing, the speaker saidfi it should be remembered that a man might once be a nominated member and on another occasion be an elected member or *vice versa*. He therefore submitted there should be no distinct line drawn between the elected and nominated members.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. N. C. Kelkar in Marathi, supported by Mr. P. K. Telang and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas in Gujarati and carried unanimously.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Icharan Bhagwandas then moved:

"That this Conference strongly urges that the powers of local boards and municipalities should be extended and official control over them should not be more than what is exercised by the Local Government Board in England over similar bodies and that as steps leading threto it urges that the following reforms should be immediately carried out:—(1) That all members of these bodies should be elected, (2) that these bodies should be given powers to appoint, punish or dismiss their executive officers without official sanction (3) that presidents and vice-presidents of all these bodies should be elected non-officials, (4) that a fixed share in some suitable and progressive heads of provincial revenue such as Abkari should be permanently assigned to those bodies or that Government should bear a fixed proportion of expenditure incurred by those bodies, in addition to occasional special grants-in-aid in view of large measures of public utility, health or sanitation, (5) that formal and full opportunity should be given to local bodies to give their defence or explanation of their conduct before any action is taken for their suspension which should be resorted to only as an extreme measure after giving the electors the chance of re-electing their representatives."

The proposition after being duly seconded and supported was carried.

Mr. H. K. Patwardhan moved the next resolution which was to the effect that "this Conference is of opinion that the time has arrived when the old village panchayet system should be revived with necessary and suitable modifications in its constitution so as to render it an effective unit and foundation for the self-governing system of administration."

The resolution was carried.

MILITARY CAREERS FOR INDIANS.

Mr. V. R. Gupte then moved:

"That this Conference earnestly appeals to Government (1) to authorise under such rules and restrictions as to ensure proper control and discipline the system of volunteering for Indian inhabitants in this presidency such as may qualify themselves to support Government effectively in any crisis, (2) to grant the right to enlist in the regular army irrespective of race or province of origin but subject only to prescribed tests of physical fitness, (3) to throw open to all classes of his Majesty's subjects commissioned ranks in the Indian Army subject only to fair, reasonable and adequate physical and educational tests, and to establish a military college or colleges in this Presidency where proper military training can be had by those who may be fortunate to receive his Majesty's Commission."

In moving the resolution Mr. Gupte said that those who were opposed to Indians volunteering in the Army, were not only opposed to the legitimate aspiration of Indians but were unwittingly helping the enemies of the Empire.

Mr. W. T. Halai and Mr. Chahewalla seconded and supported the resolution in interesting Gujarati speeches and the motion was carried.

The Conference then adjourned for half an hour.

THE PRESS ACT.

On resuming the president called upon Mr. Jehangir B. Petit to move the resolution on the Press Act. The resolution ran:—

That this Conference begs to record its respectful but emphatic protest against the continuation of the Indian Press Act on the Statute Book and strongly urges that the same be repealed without delay especially in view of (a) its serious interference with the legitimate freedom of the press in India, (b) the needlessly harsh manner in which it is enforced resulting in the suppression of free public opinion and discouragement of literature, (c) the fact that the safeguards provided by the Act are illusory and incapable of being enforced as declared by the High Court of Calcutta.

Mr. Petit said the Press Act was passed at a time of great unrest and under unprecedented conditions. The Hon. Sir S. P. Sinha who was then Law Member was in charge of the Bill and it was on his assurance that proper safeguards had been provided that non-official representatives in the Imperial Council gave their assent to the legislation. In spite of that they all knew how that assurance had been kept, how the Act had the effect of crippling independent opinion and how independent presses had been ruined by a mere stroke of the pen. The Act was obnoxious and pernicious in its nature and should be repealed once for all. As instances of the working of the Act Mr. Petit mentioned the "Comrade" and "New India" cases. The Act has been trifling with public opinion. It gave very high powers to the Executive over which the High Court had no control. They had instances before them of Anglo-Indian newspapers which were permitted to publish things which it would be very dangerous to publish in Indian papers. The working of the Press Act was inconsistent with English traditions and un-British. He thought the Act ought to go and go as soon as possible.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan in seconding the resolution said the Act had been not only a serious interference with the legitimate freedom of the press in India but had practically destroyed all legitimate freedom of the press. Secondly, the Act had been worked in a needlessly harsh manner. A paper like "New India" had been asked to furnish security and the security forfeited. That paper had been fearlessly carrying on an agitation for Home Rule and been powertully advocating that cause. But he asked whether the paper's loyalty could for a moment be doubted. Another instance in which the harsh weapon had been applied was to the "Maharastra," a vernacular paper at Nagpur. Quoting from the Magistrate's order Mr. Pradhan said:—The paper was brought under the Act not because the editor was not sober in the tone of his writings, but to quote the magistrate's words "He was frequently addicted to appearing on the public platform." The Act was thus indirectly throttling platform speaking. Thirdly, the speaker submitted, the safeguards provided by the Act, were found illusory. In conclusion Mr. Pradhan asked "Would his Excellency Lord Chelmsford signalise his administration by the repeal of the Act? His name would then be enshrined in Indian History."

Mr. G. K. Devdhar supported the resolution.

Just when the resolution was being put to the vote many shouted out asking Mr. Horniman to speak but without his doing so the resolution was put to the vote and carried.

TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.

HON. MR. PAREKH ON LOCAL OPTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD. Oct. 22.

The Seventh Bombay Provincial Temperance Conference was held this morning, at Premabhoy Hall. There was a large attendance of delegates including some Salvation Army workers. Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Mahipatram as Chairman of the reception committee welcomed the delegates.

The Hon. Mr. Goculdas K. Parekh who was elected President in the course of his address referred to the evil effects of alcoholic drinks and said:—

One of the most important questions in connection with the abkari policy of Government which relates to the promotion of temperance is that of local option. In the Abkari Committees that have been constituted, there is the preponderance of official vote and the non-official element always find itself in a minority. The non-official members feel no sense of responsibility, they are helpless, as the official view is bound to prevail. The committees are a sham and make-believe and the public view is that the committees are almost of no use in the direction of promoting temperance. I quite concede that in localities where illicit distillation or illicit importation of liquor prevails to any appreciable extent and the opening of shops to supply by licit means, wants which are supplied illicitly becomes necessary, the voice of local option may not be allowed to prevail. Even in such cases it is necessary that the question whether there is sufficient illicit drink made or imported to justify the opening of new shops, should not be decided by revenue officers but by a judicial tribunal such as the District Court. But in all other cases I submit that it shall be the voice of the people who are affected that should determine whether an existing shop should be closed or a new one opened. In connection with this question it is sometimes urged that the European, Hindu or Mahomedan ought to have no right to restrain the liberty of those to whom the drink is permitted. But I think such Hindu or Mussulman has a perfect right to be heard upon the question that no temptation should be brought in the way of the members of his family or that an existing source of temptation be removed. I would have no objection if Government in conceding the right of local option, should, in the beginning in the case of the closing of an existing shop, require the majority to be larger than bare majority.

TODDY TRAFFIC.

Another matter about which the public seriously complains against the policy of Government has reference to the toddy traffic. Toddy is a nutritive and health giving beverage. It is not harmful like alcoholic drink. The percentage of alcohol in fermented toddy is much lower than in ordinary alcoholic drinks. There are a number of people who if they get pure toddy at reasonable rates would not at all go in for the more ardent drinks. In many localities the trees tax and the shop license fees charged by Government are so heavy that it is impossible for the vendors to vend pure toddy without suffering heavy loss. Pure fresh toddy is not available at rates which people of the class, from which the toddy drinker ordinarily comes, can pay.

I think continuous agitation should be carried on in order that Government may be induced to reduce the tree tax and shop fees to such an extent as to make pure toddy available to people at prices which they can reasonably pay.

Another direction in which Government may help in the work of Temperance is by introducing suitable temperance lessons in the Reading Books of the different grades of schools. Government have already promised to do this in the revised editions of their text books. These are some of the most prominent current questions with reference to the Abkari policy of Government. It very often happens that the officers of Government, in their zeal to promote the revenue interests of Government, make light of the rules and directions of Government for promoting temperance. Temperance workers have therefore always to be watchful that these rules and directions are properly observed.

In conclusion, I earnestly appeal to every Indian patriot, to every philanthropist, to every Indian religious man, who desires, that acts regarded from the standpoint of his religion as highly sinful and reprehensible should be avoided, to every industrialist who wishes to see Indian artizens and working men in the highest condition of efficiency, and to individuals and bodies who seek and desire the advance of their countrymen in the direction of sanitation, education, arts, sciences and industries, wealth and morals, comforts and social happiness, that they should in an organised, strenuous and persistent campaign try to uproot the evils of drinking and that they should make no relaxation in their efforts till the object has been achieved.

The usual resolutions embodying the reforms suggested in the Presidential Address were then passed.

ARMS ACT PROSECUTION.

A JAPANESE SEAMAN SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 21.

Mr. Keays, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, passed orders in the case in which a Japanese seaman, K. Mitsuta, was charged with being in unlawful possession of two revolvers and two boxes of cartridges. The Magistrate in passing judgment remarked:—I have no doubt the accused was trying to sell the revolvers to persons, who were not entitled to possess them. The accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

HON. MR. JINNAH'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

SPIRIT OF YOUNG INDIA.

YEARNING FOR POLITICAL FREEDOM.

WANTED COMPLETE CHANGE OF POLICY

SCHEME OF PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

The following is the full text of the Address delivered on Saturday, by the Hon. Mr. Jinnah as President of the Bombay Provincial Conference at Ahmedabad:—

BROTHER DELEGATES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I need hardly say that in calling me to preside over the deliberations of the 16th Bombay Provincial Conference, you have conferred upon me the greatest honour that is within the gift of the people of this Presidency. I do not know why your choice has fallen upon me, but when the call came, I considered it my duty as a servant of the cause, to obey it and I am here to-day amongst you. I most sincerely thank you for the honourable position to which you have raised me to-day and I shall try to do my duty as a President and I have no doubt that I shall have your entire support and co-operation in carrying out those duties during our deliberations.

This is the first time after many years since the unfortunate differences arose in Surat, that the United Provincial Conference has met and the responsibility—the peculiar responsibility—therefore, rests on me and all of you correctly to voice the public opinion of the country and the Presidency.

Since the last meeting of the Provincial Conference at Poona we have—nay the Empire has—lost one of its greatest soldiers, Lord Kitchener and in Sir Pherozeshah Mehta one of its greatest politicians and statesman.

We deeply mourn the great loss of such men, especially at this juncture of stress and great crisis through which India and the whole Empire is passing.

In Sir Chimunbhai Madhavlal to our great sorrow we have lost a captain of Industry and Commerce for which Ahmedabad is so famous. He was a great philanthrophist and patron of learning and education.

In Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, I say with the deepest sorrow, we have lost a man of sturdy independence and a quiet, but devoted worker for the cause of India. He rendered great and continuous valuable services to the Indian National Congress from its early days of storm and difficulties.

In Mr. Govindrao Appaji Patel I regret to say we have lost a zealous and devoted worker in the public cause in the Province of Gujarat. May the soul of these great and devoted men who worked for the Empire and public cause rest in peace. And let us pray that we may soon have other such servants who may take their places and keep up their great traditions and follow their noble examples and maintain the prestige and a great name of this mightly Empire.

Two questions above all are uppermost in our thoughts and are engrossing our mind at the present moment. The War and what is going to happen after the successful termination of this titanic struggle that has overshadowed the entire civilised world. India has stood faithful and loyal to the British Empire from the very commencement; she has poured out her treasure and shed the blood of some of her noblest sons on the battlefields of Flanders, Africa, Egypt and Mesopotamia for the defence of the Empire. It may be said once for all that the people of India are proud to be a part of the British Empire and that their loyalty is as true and firm as that of any other Britisher in any part of the Empire, not excluding Great Britain and there is no doubt that India will to the end stand faithfully by the British Empire. But she wishes no longer to continue as the subject race, or to put in the words of Lord Hardinge the "trusty dependent," but claims to be an equal partner with the other members of the Empire.

It is matter of great rejoicing that the enemy has failed in his efforts at Verdun. The gallant and noble defence of Verdun by the French people has won the admiration of the world: with this signal failure on the part of the enemy, the advent of Roumania and the mighty army that England has raised with ample munition, has enabled the Allies successfully to take the offensive in the West. The initiative is no longer with the enemy and the tide has turned and let us hope that it will not be long before the arms of the Allies are finally successful, and this great war ends in complete defeat of the brutal and agressive Prussian Militarism.

We have met here to-day to consider the position of our country and the Province. There are many questions and problems which require our most earnest and serious consideration. We have met to discuss those questions and exchange our views regarding those problems. Naturally on taking a general survey of the situation, one has to face the questions:—What progress have we made within the past half a century? What is our present position? What is to be our future? What steps should be taken to remove the difficulties in our way? What measures should be adopted to further the progress of our country and to attain as soon as possible our most cherished goals, namely, Self-Government under the "aegis" of the British Crown and the Provincial Autonomy foreshadowed in the Delhi Despatch of Government of India dated 25th August, 1911? It is said that there is peace and security in the country. It is said there is prosperity in the country, although two of the greatest sons of India—Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji and Mr. Romesh Chandra Dutt—the latter with his great administrative experience of India—do not agree with the statement that there is real prosperity in the country; it is said that the administration of the country is most efficient and the Collectors and the Commissioners are devoted to their duties and to the Districts where they work and that they have the interests and the welfare of the Ryots at their heart; it is said that the British Soldiers and British Navy are protecting our lives and property; our hearths and homes are quite secure and safe. It is said that all is going well—everything is managed properly on behalf of the people by the Civil Service. Assuming all this to be correct and granting that there is peace, prosperity and efficient administration entirely in the hands of the Civil Servants, is that any reason that the control, the management, and the administration of the affairs of our country should for ever be continued as a monopoly in the hand of a bureaucratic Government? Is it any argument to say that since the Bureaucracy have under certain conditions managed the affairs of the Country well for half a century and more, that therefore they should be given a permanent monopoly—no matter what the changed conditions are and how much those conditions may have altered? Is that any reason why the Commissioned ranks in the Military and Naval Services should be closed to the sons of India? Is that any reason for denying to Indians the right to join the Volunteer Corps and for continuing the application of the Arms Act?

PARLIAMENT AND INDIA.

The first question that arises is, whether this system of administration conducted by the Civil Servants, who are neither under the control of or responsible to the people who pay their salaries can any longer continue. It is said that they are responsible to the Secretary of State for India and that the Secretary of Statefor India in his turn is responsible to Parliament. I will only quote from one of the leading Journals in England, the "Manchester Guardian" what appeared in its columns recently with regard to the responsibility of Parliament in matters affecting India:—

> "A new Viceroy and a New Secretary of State are in office. From the date of Lord Morley's translation seven years ago to that of Mr. Austen Chamberlain's acceptance of the India Office last summer, Indian questions in the commons have been dealt with by the Under-Secretary; and it is surely an anomaly and something of a scandal that not once since his appointment, has the house had an opportunity of hearing from Mr. Chamberlain a full statement upon the condition of India or an exposition of his policy. And yet as the whole Empire realises, the position of India in the Imperial system is deeply affected by the movement of events as it will be by every measure of after-War policy that may be decided by England and her Allies. Moreover the internal life of India to-day is undergoing changes more rapid than any hitherto known and the Government by deciding upon the publication of the Royal Commission's Report on the Public Services, has acknowledged the wisdom and necessity of discussion upon proposals for administrative reform. It is high time that Parliament began to take the affairs of India seriously and that the official myth that India wants nothing but to be let alone were exploded. If Parliament is to ignore the vast responsibility of the Government of this mighty dependency, what is the use of a Parliament which calls itself Imperial?"

Ladies and Gentlemen, is it not an anomaly that the domestic affairs of a country with a population of three hundred millions and more should practically be under the control and the management of (as it is often said by ministers and writers) an alien bureaucracy, not responsible to the people of the Country, under no control of the people who pay taxation, but only accountable to the Secretary of State for India, who himself has never been to India, and his Council, which again is composed mostly of retired Civil Servants, sitting seven thousand miles away from India; and the Secretary of State again in his turn theoretically responsible to Parliament for his stewardship, though in practice, hardly ever is his stewardship called to account or critically investigated by Parliament? Lord Courtney deprecated the position of the Secretary of State for India in the following words:—

> "The Secretary of State is a member of the Cabinet, which must possess the confidence of the House of Commons. In the end, the National Will must have its way here as elsewhere; but checks and obstacles are interposed which, perhaps, insensibly moderates its force. No part of the expense involved in the Government of India comes before the House of Commons in Committee Supply. The salary of the Colonial Secretary is voted by Parliament and there is thus a possibility of annually reviewing his policy in the full activity of the Parliamentary Sessions. The salary of the Indian Secretary of State is paid by India and never comes before the House of Commons. At the end of the Session, generally after the Appropriation Bill is read a second time, the Indian Budget is submitted; and this consists of the review of the financial situation in India, followed by, after a desultory discussion, a resolution simply affirming that the Indian accounts show certain totals of Income and Expenditure; it may be doubted whether this does not betray too great a jealousy of the House of Commons. If the salary of the Indian Secretary of State were submitted like the Colonial Secretary's to a vote, the opportunity for a real debate would be given, which experience suggests, would be used rather than abused."

But I go further: Is it possible or natural as a rule for members of Parliament to grasp or grapple with questions affecting the internal administration and progress of India? When it was founded that that was not possible in the case of Australia, Canada and South Africa, with few millions of population, would it not be miraculous if they continued to manage successfully the affairs of India by Parliament sitting in London? Having regard to the rapidly growing wants and demands of the people and the tremendous progress and changes that India is going through every few years, is it possible to govern India from Whitehall or Downing Street? To those who know India and understand India, it is clear that she no longer will merely obey, but wants to manage her own affairs. Peace, prosperity and security which satisfied her a decade ago are no longer enough. The Soul of Young India has been roused and it yearns for Political Freedom. However well our physical and material wants may be provided for, that is not sufficient. India wants to raise herself to a status which will command the respect of the Nations of the World for her and which will be befitting her National honour and self-respect. It is not now a question of a few posts; it is no longer a question of a few grievances or reform of internal matters of administration; it is a question of complete change of policy. The question at issue is not merely of details but it relates to the fundamental structure of the Government and we require a statesman to deal with the present situation and refashion and reconstruct the constitution of the Government of India. It is said that there is dissatisfaction in the Country; it is said a Political agitation is kept up which is embarrassing to the Government; it is said that the Home Rule League movement is not desirable; but what is the cause of it all? Surely, those are not merely the signs of an excessive imagination as explained by some people for want of better knowledge. It is quite clear that this is due to the awakened political consciousness of the people, who demand a new polity and resent—and rightly recent—the diferential treatment which is meted out to them socially, commercially and politicaliy. It is a mistake to construe this resentment as a mark of disloyalty. It will be wisdom to root out the fundamental causes of dissatisfaction and discontent.

A NEW SPIRIT.

A new spirit is abroad. It is young India, who, to put it in the words of Lord Morley, "leave our Universities intoxicated with the ideas of freedom, nationality and self-Government," have to be satisfied. It will be cold comfort to them to say that free institutions are the special privilege of the West. In order to meet the present situation, in my humble opinion, the Members of the Indian Civil Service must now realise that, as the Government of India from autocracy was transferred to bureaucracy, so the time has come when from bureaucracy it must tend towards democracy. They have wielded the sceptre of supreme control for a long time and their dominion in India has not been without its benefits to the Country. But the time has come, when, however unwilling—and naturally unwilling—they must part with their supreme control and dominion. Amongst the many benefits that have been conferred upon India by British Rule, perhaps the greatest of boons, albeit, an indirect one which India has received at the hands of the English people, has been the birth of a genuine spirit of patriotism. To put it in the words of a member of the Civil Service, who has given much thought to the problem of bureaucratic Government, "it is the patriotism whichseeks its ideals, not in military glory or the apotheosis of a king, but in the advancement of the people. Inforced by this spirit and strong in the material benefits flowing from British Rule, India now knocks at the portal of democracy. Bureaucracy has served its purpose. Though the Indian Civil Service were manned by angels from heaven, the incurable defects of a bureaucratic Government must pervert their best intentions and make them foes of political progress. It must now stand aside and in the interest of the country it has served so long and so truly, make over the dominion to other hands not in dishonour, but in honour, proudly as shipbuilders who deliver to seamen the completed ship, may they now yield up the direction of India." This will require self-abnegation, self-sacrifice—not for their own nation but for India, for humanity. It will require sympathy and understanding such as no nation has ever felt for a foreign people. Will the Civil Service rise to this supreme duty that they owe to the three hundred millions of people of this Country? Let me quote the words of His Excellency Lord Hardinge from his speech at the United Service Club which he addressed to a large number of representative officials, he said:—

> "England has instilled into this Country the culture and civilization of the West with all its ideals of liberty and self-respect. It is not enough for her now to consider only the material outlook of India. It is necessary for Her to cherish the aspirations of which She has herself sown the seed and English Officials are gradually awakening to the fact that high as were the aims and remarkable the achievements of their predecessors, a still nobler task lies before them in the present and the future guiding the uncertain and faltering steps of Indian development along sure and safe paths. The new role of guide, philosopher and friend is opening before you and it is worthy of your greatest efforts. It requires in you gifts of imagination and sympathy and imposes upon you self-sacrifice, for it means that slowly, but surely you must divest yourselves of some of the powers you have hitherto wielded."

It is universally recognised that if you deprive a nation of all share in its own Government, in the forging of its destiny, you emasculate its energies, undermine its character and sear as if with a hot iron, its self-respect. In the sphere of intellect such a Government spells not progress, but decay.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

This now brings me to the question as to what should be done. This being a Provincial Conference, I will now confine myself only to the Provincial Government. The first principle that is to be observed is the principle of devolution and decentralization. But this, as I understand, implies that the ultimate control of the Imperial authority in Legislative as well as in Executive matters, is kept intact and in reserve to be used whenever necessary. And a better illustration of this principle can not be found than in the Home Rule Bill which was passed by the House of Commons conferring self-Government on Ireland. Prof. Morgan in an authoritative exposition of the New Irish Constitution points out that "the Bill is quite outside the category of Federalism in that, while it proposes a delegation of authority both in Legislative and Executive, there is none of the distribution of Sovereignty which is a distinguishing characteristic of a Federation. The Executive power in Ireland will continue vested in His Majesty. The Legislative authority will be subject to an Imperial veto and to the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament with its powers of concurrent Legislation and the Irish Courts will be subject to the Appellate Jurisdiction of an Imperial Court." In other words the Imperial power will be supreme in the Executive, the Legislative and the Judicial sphere." The position of the Executive and Legislative authorities in India is quite similar and although the element of self-Government in every one of them is more or less non-existent, the legal relation between the Imperial and Provincial Government is based on the same principle. The Provincial Council is supposed to have a non-official majority. The non-official representatives are divided into elected members, nominated members, that is to say, nominated by Government, and European representatives. In measures affecting the people in which Europeans are not directly concerned, they support the Government. Nominated members, being nominees of Government, are naturally inclined to take the side of Government. Past experience has shown that this has actually happened on various occasions. The non-official majority, therefore, in the Provincial Council is illusory and gives no real power to the representatives of the people. The Provincial Council at the present moment is nothing but an advisory body without possessing any power or effective control over the Government. The people or their representatives are as little associated with the real Government of the Province as they were before the Reforms of 1909 except for the introduction of one Indian member in the Executive Council of His Excellency the Governor, where, again the nomination rests entirely with the Government, the people having no voice in the selection of the Indian member. The object, which the Government had in view in introducing the Reforms of 1909, as expressed by the Prime Minister in his speech in the House of Commons on the second reading of the India Council Bill, (April 1st, 1909), "that it was desirable in the circumstances to give to people of India a feeling that these Legislative Councils are not mere automatons, the wires of which are pulled by the official hierachy," it is quite clear, has not been attained.

FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.

In order to give the people of the Province the real and effective voice in the Government of the Province for which they are ripe, the following brief outline may be indicated as to the form of administration that should be set up in our Province:—

1. The Province should have a Governor appointed from England at the head of the administration.
2. A Cabinet or Executive Council of six members, three of whom should be Indians, with the following portfolios:—
   - (a) Provincial (including Law and Justice similar to Home member).
   - (b) Finance.
   - (c) Agriculture, Irrigation and Public Works.
   - (d) Education.
   - (e) Local Government (including Sanitation and Medical Relief).
   - (f) Industries and Commerce.

While Members of the Indian Civil Service should still be eligible for appointment to the Executive Council, no places in the Council should be reserved for them as at present under the Statute, which makes it obligatory that a certain number of the Members of the Executive Council should be appointed from Public Services.

The best men available should be appointed, whether English or Indian.

3. A substantial majority in the Council should be of elected members returned by different constituencies and interests. Mahomedans and Hindus, wherever they are in a minority, should have proper, adequate and effective representation, having regard to their numerical strength and position. There should be no nominated non-official member except as experts.
4. The Council should have the power to pass all Provincial Legislation and determine Provincial taxation. All Resolutions in connection with the Budget as also on questions of general administration should take effect unless vetoed by the Government. More frequent meetings and longer continuous sittings will also have to be provided for. But the members of the Executive Government shall not depend individually or collectively on the support of a majority of the Council or for holding their offices. The Provincial Government, reconstituted and working under the control of the Legislative Council, should have complete charge of the internal administration of the Province. It should have independent financial powers and the present financial relationship between the Provincial Government and the Government of India should be largely revised or if necessary reversed. The Provincial Government should be required to make an annual contribution to the Government of India, fixed for a definite period. Subject to this

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arrangement, the Imperial and the Provincial Government should develop their separate system of finance, the Provincial Government being given powers of taxation and borrowing within certain limits.

No scheme of Provincial autonomy can be complete without the corresponding changes of a liberalising character being introduced into the District and Municipal administration.

It is always a difficult task to lay down any cut and dried scheme in a Presidential address but here again I shall venture to make a few suggestions affecting the fundamental principles that underlie local self-Government in India and here I would quote from no less an authority than Lord Morley's Reform Despatch dated 27th November, 1909. It says :—"The principles that should inspire and regulate measures with this aim, can hardly be laid down on sounder and clearer terms than in the Resolution published by the Government of India on the 18th of May, 1882. I do not know where to look for a better expression of the views that should govern our policy under this important head."

This Resolution although passed as far back as 1882 by the Government of that renowned Viceroy Lord Ripon has not still been carried out fully or given real effect to.

The first and foremost change that is necessary to be introduced in the various bodies, is that they should be wholly elected, the Provincial Government alone reserving to itself and exercising powers of control; that the present official control exercised by the Collectors and Commissioners should be removed; that the Chairman should be elected by the Boards and the ex-officio President should be done away with; that a portion of Excise revenue or some other definite source of revenue should be made over to these Bodies so that they may have adequate resources at their disposal for the due performance of their duties.

To quote again from Lord Morley's Reform Despatch, this is what he says :—

"I will venture to quote some passages in this memorable deliverance. Explaining the proposal for Local self-Government of that date, the Government of India place themselves on ground which may well be our ground also. 'It is not primarily', they say, 'with a view to improvement in administration that this measure is put forward and supported, it is chiefly desirable as an instrument of political and popular education,' and again, "there appears to be great force in the argument that so long as the chief Executive officers are, as a matter of course, Chairman of the Municipal and District Committees, there is little chance of these committees affording any effective training to their members taking any real interest in local business. The non-official members must be led to feel that real power is placed in their hands and that they have real responsibilities to discharge.' This anticipation has been, to some extent, warranted by experience. Funds have not existed for an efficient Executive staff. The official element within the local Bodies has been in many places predominant. Non-official members have not been induced to such an extent as was hoped, to take a real interest in local business because their powers and their responsibilities were not real. If Local self-Government has so far been no marked success as a training ground, it is mainly for the reason that the constitution of the local Bodies departed from what was affirmed in the Resolution to be 'the true principle' that 'the control should be exercised from without rather than from within; the Government should revise and check the acts of Local Bodies but not dictate them.' I have no doubt that the Government of India to-day will affirm and actively shape their policy upon the principal authoritatively set forth by their predecessors in 1882 :—'It would be hopeless to expect any real development of self-Government if the local Bodies were subject to check and interference in matters of detail, and the respective powers of Government and of the various local Bodies should be clearly and distinctly defined by Statute so that there may be as little risk of friction and misunderstanding as possible within the limit to be laid down in each case. However the Governor-General in Council is anxious that the fullest possible liberty of action should be given to local Bodies.' "

I have made a few general observations and dealt with the Provincial Government and the question of local self-Government. There are many other questions and important questions which I see are placed on the agenda in the form of Resolutions and I have no doubt that the speakers in charge of those Resolutions will adequately deal with them. But I cannot conclude my address without referring at least to some of the burning questions, and amongst them the most important question is the question of admission of the Indians to Commissioned ranks of the Army and Navy the removal of the most irritating and humiliating disabilities created by statutes which have raised a bar against the people of India in joining Volunteer Corps, no matter what their rank or position in life may be; the unjust application of the Arms Act to the people of India from which the Europeans are exempted. The Press Act and its arbitrary provisions and still more its arbitrary enforcement by the Executive which is subject to no judicial check, so far as the decisions of the High Courts at the present moment go; the Defence of India Act, which was purely a War measure and to which the representatives of the people of India assented when it came before the Imperial Council, is worked in a manner in some cases which is highly undesirable; the undue and unjustifiable delay in making elementary education free and compulsory in the selected areas is the cause of the greatest dissatisfaction and disappointment to the people.

Dealing with the question of Indians in the army and navy, Mr. Jinnah observed as follows :

INDIANS AND THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Now to take the question of the Army and the Navy, the only two arguments which have hitherto been advanced are that the people of the country are not fit except some sects or tribes who have followed the profession of arms as a hereditary profession. Now, first of all, is that a correct hypothesis? At the outbreak of the War, the Princes and the people of India of all classes and sections, with one voice, volunteered to support the Empire with their money and blood. Young students in England belonging to different classes of people in India, from all parts of India studying at their Universities, volunteered to enlist themselves as Territorials. For an answer, they were told that being Indians, their services could not be accepted. Then they made representations to the Secretary of State for India expressing their indignation at this differential treatment, it was said that the whole military question affecting India will be considered after the War. In Bengal a movement was started in which Sir S. P. Sinha took a leading part to start a Volunteer Corps, a large sum of money was collected and six hundred young men belonging to respectable families enlisted themselves ready to go to the Front, to fight the battle of the Empire. But they were told that that cannot be. Does the profession of a soldier require more brains, greater capacity ingenuity than that of a lawyer, a doctor, or a poet or a scientist? If Indians are good enough to fight as Sepoys and Privates, why are they not good enough to occupy the position of officers? There cannot be a better answer than what the Indian soldiers have achieved in this War. Several of them are the proud possessors of the Victoria Cross, which, to a soldier, is the greatest honour and decoration that can be conferred upon him by the King-Emperor.

The second argument is that an army with a preponderance of the Indian element may be turned against the British Government and here I cannot but quote a more complete answer than what was given by the President of the Indian National Congress, Sir S. P. Sinha. He said : "I venture to submit [illegible] that [illegible]chists and seditionists may succeed in winning over an ignorant and mercenary army, but they will never succeed in winning over a truly national army, drawn from a people made increasingly loyal by the spread of education and liberal self-governing institutions. The opening of a military career will fire the imagination and stimulate the virility of India in a way that nothing else can do. And is it too much for India to expect to be treated in the same way as Russia treats her subject races—especially after the proof India has given of the prowess of her sons and their devotion and loyalty to the Imperial Standard?"

These arguments equally apply to the Navy, where the sons of India cannot aspire to a higher position than that of a Lascar in the Mercantile Marine. The time is not far distant when perhaps India will have to consider what fleet she should raise primarily for Indian Defences and as a contribution to the Imperial Navy.

The Press Act was a most unwelcome measure from its very inception. It has been characterised as a serious menace to the freedom of the Press in India; but the harsh manner in which it is enforced has roused the strongest opposition and created great discontent. The safeguards provided by the Act have proved illusory and incapable of being enforced as declared by the High Court of Calcutta. It is high time that the Government appointed a Committee of official and non-official members to consider its working since 1910 and recommend what course should be adopted to allay the just public resentment and discontent with regard to this measure.

DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

The Defence of India Act as a War measure was accepted by the Country. But its working has proved that it is a dangerous weapon placed in the hands of the Executive on whom there is no judicial check of any kind whatsoever. It would be wise to follow the procedure adopted in England to have a Committee who should have the power of revising the orders of the Executive Officers and such a committee should have an equal number of Indian members.

I have the honour and privilege of knowing His Excellency the Governor. If I may say so, Lord Willingdon is all kindness and courtesy. I hope, I am not giving out any secrets, when I say that I personally know that he is in full sympathy with our ideals and aspirations and has done much to support them. But I cannot help saying that it was a matter of profound regret that the Bombay Government of which he is the head, should have thought proper to apply the Defence of India Act, to that great English lady Mrs. Besant. Whether we agree with her or not. whether we see eye to eye with her or not on certain questions, I believe I am expressing the universal feeling of this Presidency and for the matter of that, the whole country at large, that the Order of the local Government prohibiting Mrs. Besant to enter our Province was received with the utmost sorrow and shock. It is a grave reflection on the fair name of this Presidency and I feel it is calculated to do great harm to the dignity and the prestige of the Government itself.

With regard to elementary education being made free and compulsory, so much has been said that at this juncture I do not wish to enter into details; but the renaissance of India can only be achieved truly by a true and real foundation to be laid for self-government ultimately based on a proper system of education of national character, which in course of time would produce more and more men worthy of managing the affairs of our own Country. I may have occasion at a not very distant future, when I should perhaps like to deal with this important question in detail.

THE EDUCATED CLASSES.

Before I leave this subject, I may point out that it is often put forward as a favourite argument that India is not fit for self-government because the educated classes are as yet a very small fraction in the country. In the first instance the Government, although they have recently bestirred themselves in the cause of education, have never seriously and earnestly grappled with the problem of Elementary or Primary education in India. The question have always been shelved on one ground or the other, such as want of funds, want of school buildings, want of trained teachers. On the other hand, we are told that we have not got a sufficient number of educated people. Who is responsible for it after 100 years of British Rule ? But the test of the fitness of the people for self-Government is not that every man, woman and child should be first educated and the hollowness of this plea was ably exposed by the late Mr. George Yule in his address as President of our National Congress in 1888." Quoting Prof. Thorold Rogers, he pointed out that a hundred years ago, not one man in ten or one woman in twenty knew how to read or write in England. Going another century or two back he added, the people of England, man and boy, high and low, with the exception of a mere handful were steeped in gross ignorance and yet there was a House of Commons." And I believe, we have now at the present moment in India twenty millions who can read and write.

HINDU-MAHOMEDAN CO-OPERATION.

Now I come to the all absorbing question which stirred India because of the declaration of the "Entante Cordiale" between the Hindus and the Mahomedans made in the City of Bombay last Christmas. I believe all thinking men are thoroughly convinced that the key-note of our real progress lies in the good-will, concord, harmony and co-operation between the two great sister communities. The true focus of progress is centred in their union and remember this is a matter which is entirely in our own hands. It was three years ago that the All-India Moslem League adopted the ideal of Self-Government under the "aegis" of the British Crown which was hailed by the Indian National Congress at Karachi where the following Resolution was passed :—

"That this Congress places on record its warm appreciation of the adoption by the All-Indian Moslem Legue of the ideal of Self-Government for India within the British Empire and expresses its complete accord with the belief that the League has so emphatically declared at its last session that the political future of the country depends on the harmonious working and co-operation of the various communities in the country which has been the cherished ideal of the Congress. This Congress most heartily welcomes the hope expressed by the League that the leaders of the different communities will make every endeavour to find a *modus operandi* for joint and concerted action on all questions of national good and earnestly appeals to all the sections of the people to help the object which we all have at heart."

The programme of the All-India Moslem League has been more and more approximated to that of the Indian National Congress. There is but one question besides the question of cow-killing and street-music which has proved not only a thorny question but an obstacle which has kept the two communities hitherto apart. But the solution is not difficult. It requires a true spirit of conciliation and give and take. The Mahomedans want proper, adequate and effective representation in the Council Chambers of the country and in the District and Municipal Boards, a claim which no right-minded Hindu disputes for a moment. But the Mahomedans further require that representation in the various boards and Council Chambers should be secured to them by means of *separate electorates*. This question of separate electorates from the top to bottom has been before the country ever since 1909 and rightly or wrongly the Mussalman community is absolutely determined for the present to insist upon separate electorates. To most of us the question is no more open to further discussion or argument as it has become a mandate of the community. As far as I understand, the demand for separate electorates is not a matter of policy but a matter of necessity, to the Mahomedans who require to be roused from the coma and torpor into which they had fallen so long. I would therefore appeal to my Hindu Brethren that in the present state of position, they should try to win the confidence and trust of the Mahomedans who are, after all. in the minority in the country. If they are determined to have separate electorates, no resistance should be shown to their demand.

There are other questions of most vital and paramount importance to both the Hindus and Mahomedans, that require united and concerted action. Differences in details such as, method of securing to Mohamedans, their adequate share in the Council Chambers, Municipal and District Boards should not be allowed to create an "impasse" and one side or the other must give in. I would, therefore, appeal to my Hindu friends to be generous and liberal and welcome and encourage other activities of Mohamedans even if it involves some sacrifice in this matter of separate electorates. And I may have to say something more fully on this question at the sessions of the All-India Moslem League where I have been called to preside next Christmas. But the committees appointed by the Congress and the League in Bombay will soon meet at Calcutta to formulate a scheme of reforms and I most fervently pray that they will both adopt a scheme that may go out to the world as the united demand of India.

One thing is, however, clear. It is not a question of a few more seats going to the Mohamedans or the Hindus. It is question as I have already pointed out, in the first instance, of transfer of the power from the bureaucracy to democracy. Let us concentrate all our attention and energy on this question alone for the present.

The Hindus and the Mahomedans should stand united and use every constitutional and legitimate means to effect that transfer as soon as possible. But for a real New India to arise, all petty and small things must be given up.

"She is now India irrendenta and to be redeemed, all Indians must offer up sacrifice not their good things, but all those evil things they cling to blindly—their hates and their divisions, their pride in what they should be thoroughly ashamed of, their quarrels and misunderstandings. These were a sacrifice that God would love."

Now Ladies and Gentlemen, I have done. In conclusion, let me tell you that after all, a great deal depends upon ourselves. Hindus and Mahomedans united and firm, the voice of the three hundred millions of people vibrating throughout the length and the breadth of the Country, will produce a force which no power on earth can resist. India has, I believe, turned a corner. She has passed through great sufferings and borne them patiently for centuries. There is now a bright and a great future in front of her. We are on a straight road; the promised land is within sight. "Forward" is the motto and clear course for "Young India." But in the onward march, we must be circumspect, and never lose sight of the true perspective before us. And Wisdom and Caution should be our watch-words.

ADDRESS OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

In the course of his address Shetth Mangaldas Girdhardas, Chairman of the Reception Committee said :—

I shall enumerate the main subjects which will be brought before you for your deliberations. First and foremost will be the subject of Self-Government or Home Rule, on Colonial lines within the aegis of the beneficent British Empire. Local Boards. Municipalities, and the desirability of the revival of the old Village Panchyat System will demand your earnest attention. Inadequate proportion of Indians in Higher Public Services, and the Land Revenue questions have been claiming the attention of Indian patriots from the beginning; and, it is a matter of regret that no satisfactory measures have yet been taken for the redress of our legitimate grievances in the matter. The subject of Education, Gentlemen, is one on which no pains bestowed can ever be sufficient. You all know that an Educational Conference is to meet very shortly, in this Pandal, but, it is also for you to record your opinion on Elementary Education as well as on Secondary and Higher Education. It is only to their having superior Educational Institutions and facilities that the Western countries owe their advancement in Commerce and Science. You have also to consider some of our local grievances, such as, the levy of Customs Duties at Viramgam and other places on Kathiawar Frontier. In the matter of Abkari and Railway grievances, we have to meet the opposition of powerful interests, such as those of Government Revenue and influential Railway Corporations. Various other subjects will also engage your attention.

I believe, that the past is an index to the future of Gujarat, and, at the the same time, you would have noted that, trade and industry require help and encouragement from the rulers now, as they did, in the past, and, that brings me to a consideration of the present Swadeshi movement. I have no doubt that you will give your best thought to the question, as to the ways and means of encouraging indigenous industries. This city is second, in this Presidency, in general importance, and, in regard to the Textile Industry, which is the largest Industry owned and managed by Indians, this city is also second to Bombay only in the whole country. The future of Ahmedabad, so far as I can see at present, is indissolubly bound up with the prosperity of the Textile Industry The imposition of the Cotton Excise Duties is our standing grievance. and, I hope, that Government will see its way to do away with them at an early date. In particularising this question of Cotton Excise Duties, let me assure you that, I am actuated by no considerations of class interests. I am one of those who believe that complete fiscal Autonomy is India's greatest need, and it is, therefore. bound to come in the fullness of time. But, that question raises many complicated issues which will require time to solve and it is, therefore. that I place this question of repeal of Cotton Excise Duties as one of those. which could be easily and immediately carried out, if the interests of India are considered. The State can also help indigenous industries in a variety of ways, and I hope that the labours of the present Industrial Commission will result in tangible and effective efforts on the part of Government in creating new, and fostering existing Indian industries, owned and manned by Indians.

Ladies and Gentlemen, the time at our disposal is short, and I am afraid that, I am trespassing too much on your kindness, and therefore, I will conclude by referring to the heavy losses which we have suffered. In the tragic and untimely of Lord Kitchener, the British Empire has sustained a great loss. Sir Pherozshaw M. Mehta passed away,, full of years and honours, but, his demise, at this most critical turn in the fortunes of Indian Nationhood, is a heavy loss to the country. I have also the regrettable task of referring to the lamentable deaths of the Honourable Sardar Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal Baronet. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, and Mr. Govindrao Apaji Patil. You all know very well what valuable services they rendered to the National cause. There will be special Resolutions in the matter and I refrain in dwelling on these sad events. But, this much I cannot help saying, that, the Bombay Presidency in general, and this city in particular, have lost in the Honourable Sardar Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal Baronet, a great philanthrophist, a great patron of learning, and a great supporter of Educational and charitable Institutions. We miss him more than ever and I am sure, if the Almighty God had not called him away, from amongst us, so untimely, he would have been standing in my place here. to-day, welcoming and thanking you Gentlemen, for the trouble you have so kindly taken in coming here.

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BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

ITS IRRECOVERABLE DUES

CHAIRMAN OF SANITARY COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Bandra Municipal Board was held on Saturday last when Dr. D. A. DeMonte presided.

At the outset the President read a letter from Mr. Rajaram Tukaram asking that the date of the meeting should be changed. The President said that under the rules he had no power to adjourn the meeting, once the date was agreed to by the members as a body and it was only they who could change the date.

Mr. Mccaunlis then asked sanction to the expenditure which had been incurred on a school building amounting to Rs. 600. He said the old dispensary building was now used as a school and early in the monsoon they were informed that the building leaked very badly and in consequence the children were unable to carry on their studies, hence the parents were complaining. The Managing Committee thought that it was a very urgent matter and got an estimate from their engineer which came to Rs. 600, which, although a large sum, could not be helped. They had taken the safeguard, however, of enquiring whether if the expenditure were incurred they would be able to do away with further repairs for a period of seven years and the engineers had assured them in the affirmative. They had therefore effected the necessary repairs and he hoped the Board would sanction the expenditure.

Mr. Pandurang Patil seconded.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel in supporting the proposal said the General Board should, as far as possible, discourage the practice of incurring expenditure in anticipation of sanction. There might be very good reasons in this particular case in incurring the expenditure. There was good time for the Managing Committee to come to the General Board before incurring the expenditure, and he had not heard any cogent reasons in this case for anticipating their sanction. He hoped the Managing Committee would take care to obtain their sanction in future.

The necessary sanction was accorded.

IRRECOVERABLE AMOUNTS.

Mr. Ignatius DeMonte then asked the permission of the Board to write off certain irrecoverable amounts. The proposal had been brought before the Board once before and they had asked the Financial Committee to see whether they could recover the amounts, but all their efforts in that direction had failed. He, therefore asked their formal sanction.

Mr. Rajaram Tukaram: May I ask whether these amounts are time-barred?

The President: They are not time-barred.

Mr. Rajaram: Then whose fault is it? The Chief Officer should have recovered the amounts. It will be a large sum if they take up the total amounts.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel rising to a point of order said the question was whether these items should be written off or not, and Mr. Rajaram could not speak on the other aspects of the question.

A SYSTEM TO BE DISCOURAGED.

Mr. Rajaram said the Chief Officer should have made every effort; if the Chief Officer had made a report it should have been before the General Board. There was a resolution before them that the Chief Officer should report to the Board, but the Finance Committee had come forward now and told them that they adhered to their former resolution of writing off these amounts. The system of writing off these sums should be discouraged at an early date. The Bandra Municipality was in a very bad financial position and now and again such items were brought forward to be written off. He was sure if he brought forward any amendment it would prove abortive, but he would vote against the proposal.

Mr. I. DeMonte, in replying, said the Chief Officer had made a report. It was a wrong practice of collecting cart hires after delivering water, and that was the reason why these amounts were outstanding.

The resolution was passed, Mr. Rajaram alone voting against it.

PERSONNEL OF SANITARY COMMITTEE.

The question of the appointment of the Sanitary Committee was then taken up by the Board. The names of Mr. I. DeMonte, Dr. Khandwalla, Mr. DeMello and Mr. Makba were proposed and seconded.

Mr. Rajaram Tukaram proposed that Dr. Conceicao be appointed member and Chairman of the Sanitary Committee. In making that suggestion he said Dr. Conceicao had qualified himself for this post in England by securing the degree of Doctor of Public Health. In him they had a very capable medical officer in their midst, who was able to carry on the work of sanitation in any town. If they had the services of such a man as that available for their Sanitary Committee, Mr. Rajaram did not see any reason why they should not appoint him as Chairman of the Sanitary Committee. They should always choose the best man irrespective of party feelings, so that the sanitation of the town might be improved. There had been a hue and cry in the town that the sanitary conditions were not all that could be desired. Let the Board give a chance to a new member. They must not look to personalities, but to the public interest; and if they had a competent man let him be appointed. Dr. Conceicao had a lot of time at his disposal and he was well qualified for the place of the chairman, and let the town be benefited by his experience. Mr. Rajaram had no doubt that the Board would accept his proposal.

Mr. Pandurang Patil seconded the proposal.

Dr. Dias proposed the name of Dr. Vevaina as chairman of the Sanitary Committee. He stated that Dr. Vevaina had well studied this question in England and he had vast experience. He had been, moreover, serving on the Committee for more than six years, and had been a very keen worker, whereas Dr. Conceicao had been serving on the Committee for one year only. Dr. Vevaina was fully qualified and knew, moreover, the working of the Committee. He had besides a large local practice for the last ten years, and knew the local conditions well.

TOO PREMATURE CANDIDATURE.

Mr. I. DeMonte seconded the proposal. He said Dr. Conceicao had proposed that the late Dr. Dadina should resign his chairmanship of the Committee and it was too premature for the former to come forward now as Chairman of the very same Committee.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel said he was very much surprised at the statement of the previous speaker that it was too premature for Dr. Conceicao to stand as chairman of the Committee. Mr. I. DeMonte, who had been on the Municipality for the first time in his life, was now working as Chairman of the Managing Committee. Dr. Conceicao had passed his examination and was fully qualified to act as a first class health officer in any town and Mr. I. DeMonte said it was too premature for him to be appointed as chairman. Dr. Conceicao knew the local conditions and needs better than Dr. Vevaina, as Bandra was mostly populated by Christians—in fact more than two-thirds of the people were Indian Christians—and Dr. Conceicao was better fitted to look to the needs of the rate-payers of the Municipality than anybody. It would be very silly on the part of the Board to refuse the services of Dr. Conceicao, which he was prepared to offer them.

Mr. I. DeMonte here explained that he had used the word premature not because Dr. Conceicao was on the Sanitary Committee for the first time, but because he had proposed that Dr. Dadina should be removed from that Committee, and had now come forward himself for that post.

Mr. Pandurang Patil further supported Dr. Conceicao's appointment. He said Mr. I. DeMonte had not put forward any arguments for the appointment of Dr. Vevaina. The whole of the qualifications of Dr. Vevaina, as stated by his supporter Dr. Dias, could be summarised thus that Dr. Vevaina had hospital experience. Everyone knew very well that Bandra needed a very experienced and well qualified chairman of this Committee, and they had such a man in Dr. Conceicao. He was born in Bandra and knew the local conditions better than anyone, whereas Dr. Vevaina's experience was confined to the time he had been practisting in Bandra.

Mr. Mccaunlis said if Dr. Vevaina had not stood for the chairmanship he would have said that Dr. Conceicao was the best person for that post, and he would have preferred him to any one. Of course, D.P.H. was a diploma of which a man could be very proud of having, and there was no doubt that it was a valuable diploma. They had heard that Dr. Vevaina had experience in England and had come in contact with sanitary work there, and his experience would be very valuable to them. He had also been on the Sanitary Committee for many years and had been attending it very regularly. He would be a very valuable asset to them. Dr. Vevaina had, what the Americans called, "hustle." There was a good deal of talk here instead of "hustle," therefore he supported Dr. Vevaina.

Mr. Rajaram speaking on the amendment said he was surprised at the comparison made by Mr. Mccaunlis, particularly when people belonging to one party had hustled the other party, and the man they had chosen. If Mr. Mccaunlis said that Dr. Vevaina was a fit one only because he had so much medical experience, then the best course for Mr. Mccaunlis was to resign his place on the Committee as he had no such experience. It appeared to him that one gentleman was being appointed to the chair to the detriment of many. Dr. DeMonte himself wanted to be Chairman of the Committee many times, but they had not appointed him. It was better to give a chance to a man who had experience. Dr. Conceicao had been on the Board for many years and he had good experience. It was to the interests of the public that a man with the qualifications of D.P.H. should be appointed, and Dr. Vevaina was not qualified thus, his experience being confined to his hospital. When he proposed the name of Dr. Conceicao there was an ominous silence on the other side, although he had thought that the hatchet was buried. They were placing theinterests of an individual before that of the public of Bandra. This kind of spirit would not be for the good of the public. He hoped that public spirit would prevail and they would look at the question from the point of real public interests of Bandra.

On being put to vote Dr. Vevaina's name was adopted by a majority of eight.

The Board then adjourned.

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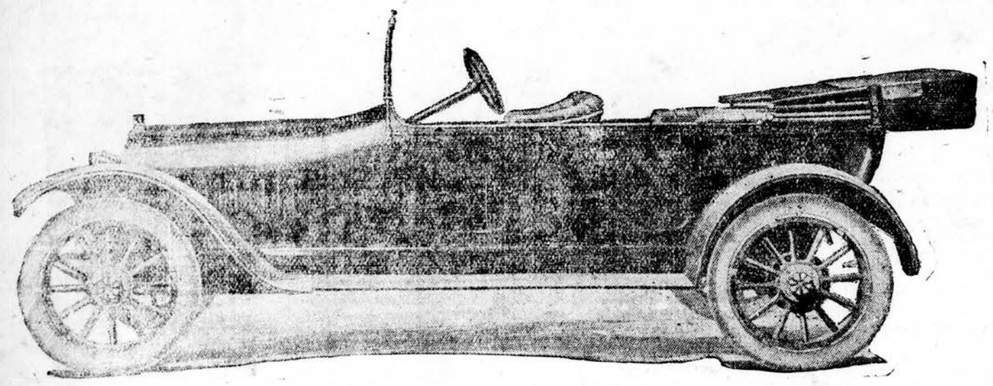

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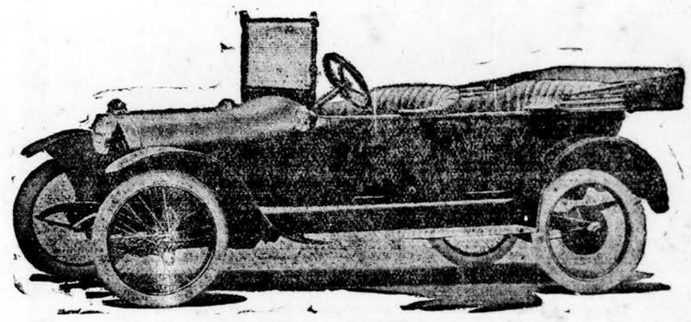

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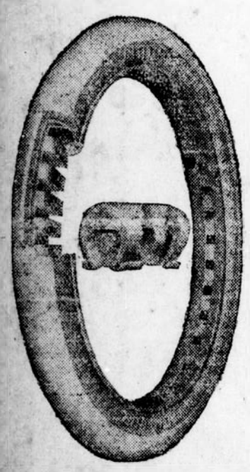

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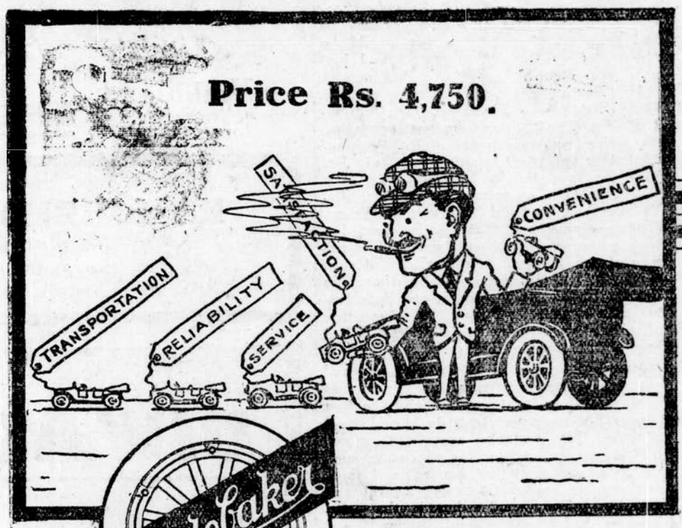

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